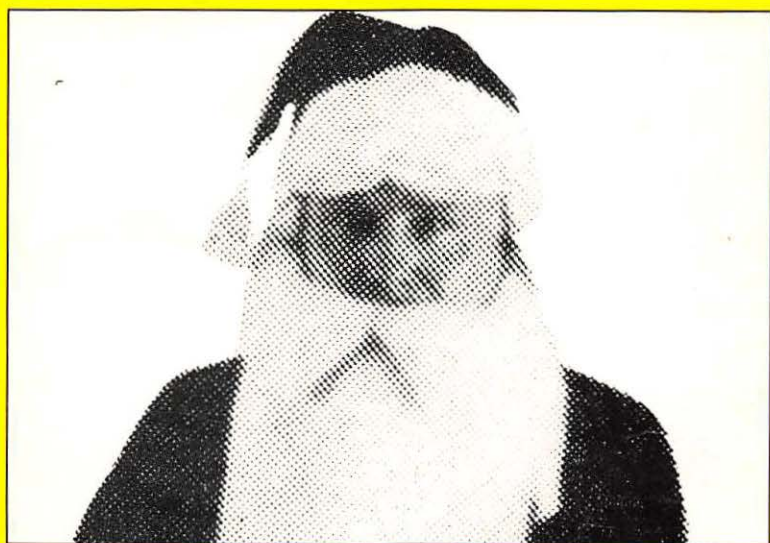


**SEE WAYNE RUN.**  
**RUN, WAYNE, RUN.**  
**AN ASSESSMENT OF A CANDIDACY**



**G. Williamson**

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RUN, WAYNE, RUN.**

**An Assessment of a Candidacy**

**By**

**G. Williamson**

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## **"PETERBOROUGH PUBLISHER TO ANNOUNCE CANDIDACY FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF U.S."**

"A Peterborough publisher is rolling up his sleeves to put America ahead of Japan once again in the international technology sweepstakes—and the unusual avenue he's selected for that task is the vice presidency of the United States.

"Wayne Green, 64, . . . will announce his candidacy for the vice presidency at Wendy's Restaurant in Concord Monday. He will be introduced by Sen. Gordon Humphrey, R-N.H . . .

" 'I'd much prefer to be a vice president with the task of rebuilding American productivity, American know-how, American education, American take-home pay, and American pride.' " (Manchester Union Leader, August 29, 1987, page 5)

\* \* \*

## **"SEN. HUMPHREY IGNORES GREEN"**

"Senator Gordon Humphrey yesterday declined to endorse Peterborough electronics publisher Wayne Green for vice president.

"Publicity from Green had said Humphrey would be at his side when he took the unusual step of declaring himself a vice presidential candidate yesterday.

"Humphrey cancelled the appearance, scheduled at Wendy's Restaurant on Loudon Road. His aides said it had nothing to do with Green's conviction in 1974 on income tax fraud.

"Green, at a press conference yesterday, declared, 'I think I can say that I have no stronger a supporter than Sen. Humphrey.' " (Manchester Union Leader, September 4, 1987, pages 1, 12)



## Preface

There is a reason behind any book. It may be to make money, for ego satisfaction, or academic prominence. Some books are published for less common reasons.

I know more about vice presidential candidate Wayne Green than all but a very few people. Over the years I have read most everything he has ever written. I have read court records in litigation involving Green. I have spoken to many of Green's former employees. With this background, it is my opinion that a worse national leader would be hard to concoct.

While his chances in the 1988 election may be minimal, others have started small and later become serious candidates. Indeed, for a first effort, Green did remarkably well in the New Hampshire Republican Primary accumulating more votes in his Vice Presidential candidacy than did Pete duPont, Jack Kemp, or Pat Robertson in their Presidential candidacies. The truth about Green should be known to voters before he attracts any serious following.

I should make clear my relationship with Green so that readers may better assess any opinions I express. My wife was married to Green for four years in the early 1960's. In 1976 I was attorney in a trademark suit against Green and his company over their intended use of *Kilobyte* as a magazine title. That suit was terminated by a Consent Decree in which Green agreed not to use *Kilobyte*. From 1978 through 1983 I was an executive at *Byte* magazine while Green published competitive magazines. In 1985 my wife sued Green for libelling her. The suit was settled in 1987 with a substantial monetary payment by Green.

Publishing this book does not come easy, even though I am confident of my research and the facts I present. It does not come easy because my wife advises against it. She feels it best to not stir up Green. She is probably right.

The struggle between her practicality and my view that the public needs to know more about candidate Green has made this book a difficult, lonely effort.

## *Chapter 1*

### AN ANSWER AND A QUESTION

Most would agree that, in recent years, we have had some strange presidents of these United States. (Even if there might be disagreement as to just which recent presidents have been the strange ones.)

I have always believed, or at least rationalized, that presidents of questionable competence, of impugned integrity, and of indeterminate intelligence were actually a good thing. They demonstrated to the world that civil war is not the only way to deal with a weak, undesirable, or plain bad leader. Whether or not this soul-salving thought has any validity, it surely has limits.

It is the thesis of this book that whatever those limits may be they are surely exceeded by the vice presidential candidacy of Wayne Sanger Green, II of New Hampshire; that there is a clear and present danger in having a heartbeat away from the presidency a convicted felon, a liar so prolific that his ability to recognize truth is in question, and a business flop who wants to lead us to new heights of business success.

While obscure megalomaniacs put their name on ballots for high office every four years, Green may be unique in the juxtaposition of a very high office with some very low qualifications, moral and other.

"Another left (or right) winger attacking another right (or left) winger," you say? Kindly reserve judgment.

A very large portion of the material that follows is from Green's own mouth or pen or from court documents. You can decide for yourself what manner of man this is.

\* \* \*

**The Answer.** The answer is: A candidate must be famous already before the media are interested in his character, judgment, and ability.

*Chapter 1*

**The Question.** The question, of course, is: Why doesn't the media tell the world about candidate Green?

## *Chapter 2*

### **BACKGROUND: JUST WHO WAS THAT MASKED MAN?**

Researching the life story of Wayne Green is both easy and hard. It is easy because his editorials are so self-centered. It is hard because you actually have to read those editorials.

Perhaps there has been a magazine owner/publisher/editor who has written about himself as much as Green has, but I am not aware of anyone who has come even close. Since his thirty-plus years of editorials tell the Green story endlessly but in disjointed hunks, and since the hunks are not always consistent, we turn to another document for major portions of Green's background.

In 1974 Green was convicted of fraud and perjury by a jury in federal court in Concord, New Hampshire. (Chapter Six has more to say on this interesting episode.) Federal Judge Hugh Bownes (now on the First Circuit Court of Appeals) asked Green to submit a letter explaining Green's circumstances prior to sentencing. Green did so. With a vengeance.

The letter that Green submitted was typeset and printed with three columns per 8½ x 11 page. The main body of the letter was 27 pages of Green's life story as seen by Green. It included a 5 column Index having about 300 entries referring to both page and column. It contained a financial statement showing that Green was broke. It concluded with 20 or so pages of Green editorials from his magazine. It is a public document available to anyone willing to pay copying costs to the clerk of courts.

Green's letter to Judge Bownes is amazing and enlightening in a dozen different ways. Perhaps the most important way is that Green would make this document public—both by putting it in his criminal file at the courthouse and by having (apparently) others typeset and print it for him. Honesty and self-scrutiny may be valuable for public

servants. But when a would-be vice president of the United States publicly discusses his toilet habits, it would seem to have passed beyond honesty and into sickness.

The title of the letter and the very first portion give one pause:

**“GUILTY? OR NOT GUILTY?”**

. . .

“In essence, I am innocent of the charges brought by the IRS against me. Further, I hope to show in this report that my continuing in my present work will be of greater benefit to the community, to the country and to the world than any other alternative. A felony conviction, which my dictionary says is for murder, arson, rape and other major crimes, would put me and 73 Magazine out of business. Society would not benefit, only my competitor would.”

Apparently this man who claims a massive IQ (in the same letter he asserts, “It is a fact that I do have a high IQ . . .”) did not even realize that he had already been found guilty. By a jury of his peers. Of a major crime (a felony). He seems to believe that this document will bear upon his guilt or innocence rather than upon what penalties the judge should impose at sentencing. (This implication is confirmed later in the letter where Green states, “If the court convicts me of fraud . . .”)

\* \* \*

**Schooling, Penis Size, and Such (ca. 1932-1940)**

About his formative years this would-be world leader had this to say:

“My interest in amateur radio started in my teens, probably as a substitute for girls. It kept me busy building and learning. I squeaked by in school, except for French . . . I flunked French twice in a row . . . they wouldn’t let me try French a third time. Since I had to have a language to get into college I transferred to a private school in Manhattan.

“In my teens . . . I felt terribly inferior to everyone and I reacted by bragging, exaggerating and putting others down in order to boost myself in my own mind.

As to whether he left “bragging, exaggerating, and putting others down”

in his teens, you can decide for yourself after reading, in later chapters, what he has done and said in recent years.

“ . . . a boy who is afraid to play baseball or football. That really isolates a kid. In addition to that I was a fatty, with all the taunts that go with that condition . . . .

“One day, when I was about fourteen, something happened while on a scout camping trip to Staten Island that forever changed my life . . . . [A] dozen of the fellows decided to go for a swim . . . . As we were coming out of the water . . . I noticed some of the fellows looking strangely at me—they were laughing at me—they called to the others—they laughed too. What were they laughing about? I asked my friend Alfie who was nearby and he said they were laughing at my small penis . . . . From then on I was afraid of girls—unable to use a public toilet—unable to undress in a locker room . . . .

“Imagine, if you can, the problems of living in our world when it is almost impossible to use a public toilet—where even a private one is unusable if there is any possibility of anyone coming within earshot . . . .

“While everyone else can go to a toilet in a restaurant, a train station, a theater, or a department store, I have had to organize my life around avoiding these conveniences. Even a locked booth isn’t enough—I can sit for an hour, dying for relief, hoping somehow to relax, but it’s no use.

“While all of the sex manuals emphasize that size is no criterion of function, try and [sic] get that thought through to someone who is frightened to death that it is. Stacked up against these texts is a wealth of erotic literatures [sic] which lauds the size of a man’s equipment and stresses how important it is to women. Never in my life have I read a story about a girl who preferred a small penis to a large one. Is it any wonder that I had serious trouble for years with impotency? I would turn to jelly when I would get with a girl.

“The sex drive being what it is, I eventually overcame many of my sex problems, but often the residuals make me wonder if it is really worth while to stay alive. My strong conviction that suicide does not solve problems has kept me from giving up. Perhaps it is not surprising that much of my life has been lived in a depression.”

Now penis size is surely not a criterion of great weight in selecting

a vice president. But judgment is. And what about the judgment of a man in his 50's writing this tasteless drivel in a public document? And having it typeset and printed by his staff? And, with his admission of the great impact of a small penis on his psyche, what are the prospects for rash "macho" acts in non-sexual arenas to make up for his perceived inadequacy? Is this why he has used his editorial pen as a sword for all these years?

Another interesting admission from the quoted material is Green's familiarity with "a wealth of erotic literatur[sic]". If voters have any legitimate interest in Gary Hart's female friendships, how should they view the sick matter with which Green fills his head?

Just what is this "wealth of erotic literature"? We can never, of course, know the extent of it. But it seems not to have been James Joyce and D.H. Lawrence. One who was present at the event has told me of the trashing of the 53 year old Green's enormous collection of back issues of *Screw* magazine in order to make room for business-related activities in the Peterborough, New Hampshire building Green's business occupied in the mid-1970's.

\* \* \*

### Higher Education (1940-1950)

"After being talked into going to an engineering school by the vocational advisors at [a private school in Manhattan] I found myself in college studying electrical engineering and hating it. Rensselaer was stuck in the 1800's in teaching techniques . . . . My grades were just barely passing, so I knew it wouldn't be long until I got drafted . . . . The Navy swore me in one day before the draft board wanted me for the Army . . .

"After the war I went back to college and hated it even more . . . .

"In the fall of 1950 I graduated from the Dianetics Research Foundation in Elizabeth NJ."

Now various presidents and vice presidents of the United States have not been college graduates. In every case that I know of, however, the reason was that they never had the opportunity of attending college. The reason was not that they attended college and couldn't perform adequately to earn a diploma. And, after failing in college, none that I know of instead took a degree from the Dianetics Research Foundation of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Green's performance at RPI and the circumstances of his leaving that school may be a microcosm of his character. In numerous interviews and other places, Green stated or implied that he had graduated from RPI. He didn't, of course. His "barely passing" admission to Judge Bownes was confirmed by this deposition testimony elsewhere:

Q. You were close to flunking out; my statement is true?

A. That's right, okay.

Q. So you left?

A. Um-hum.

Now, one wonders, just how did all of those articles about Green mistakenly report that he had graduated from RPI? Under oath, Green disavowed giving any false information out:

Q. So those three authors on three different occasions apparently misconstrued that you were a graduate of RPI?

A. Um-hum.

Q. Right?

A. That's possible, yeah.

Q. Well, it's obviously what happened?

Mr. Barry [Green's lawyer]: He doesn't know what the authors did. He's agreed with you that he doesn't have a degree.

Q. Mr. Green, you don't tell anybody certainly that you graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute, do you?

A. I do not tell them.

Q. Can you cite me a single article where they've talked about your education and indicated that you didn't graduate from Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute? Do you have a single article published about you where they say you didn't finish school?

A. I don't recall any.

Q. And you don't go out of your way to correct that, do you?

A. No.



## *Chapter 2*

- Q. Because you'd rather have people think you took a degree rather than you left because you were in danger of flunking out, right?

Mr. Barry: Objection.

- A. I don't know what my frame of mind is on that.

In a later deposition he now swore that, indeed, he probably had told people, falsely, that he had graduated from RPI:

- Q. Have you ever misrepresented to anyone that you are a graduate of Rensselaer Polytech Institute when, in fact, you are not?

Mr. Barry: Objection, misrepresentation.

- Q. Told them you are, when you are not?

- A. Probably.

- Q. That is a lie, isn't it, sir?

Mr. Barry: Objection.

- Q. Isn't that a lie?

- A. No. I just told you the truth, I didn't lie.

- Q. I know you didn't lie. I say that telling someone you are a graduate of an institution when you are not is lying, isn't it?

Mr. Barry: Objection.

- A. Again, it would depend on the circumstances.

- Q. You mean there are circumstances when you can represent that you graduated, when you didn't, and it would not be a lie?

- A. I didn't say that.

- Q. Tell me, sir, what circumstances you might represent you graduated, when you hadn't, when it would not be a lie.

- A. I don't believe that was the question that was asked.

Q. Mr. Green, you say you probably have told people that you are a graduate when you know you are not, is that right?

A. I believe that was what I said, yes.

Q. And to do that would be a lie, would it not, sir?

A. It could be construed that way, yes.

. . .

Q. So you have knowingly told an untruth about your college education?

A. Yes.

\* \* \*

### **Karlson Associates (1954-55)**

After working for some TV stations and, in 1951, launching a small newsletter called "Amateur Radio Frontiers," Green moved on to his next entrepreneurial effort with one John Karlson, as his letter to Judge Bownes describes:

"For a few months I went to work for Airbourne Instrument Laboratories as a project supervisor on government contracts for research and development of electronic equipment . . . . There I met John Karlson, an engineer on one of the projects I was supervising, and found that he had made an interesting discovery in the microwave antenna field which had direct application in the hi-fi industry in loud speaker cabinet design. I lent him a complete audio lab so he could develop his invention while I moved out to Cleveland to work for a television station there . . . I couldn't stand it and moved back to Brooklyn . . . "

While, admittedly, this is a pretty sketchy story, it has all of the earmarks of a fraud on either the government or on Airbourne Instrument Laboratories. Normally inventions that are developed on company time, with company equipment, and/or for company purposes belong to the company, not the engineer who did the work. And, when the company is under contract with the government, often the inventions (since they have been funded by the public) belong to the government.

Now here we apparently have supervisor Green inducing engineer Karlson to use the invention to the personal benefit of Green and

Karlson. Of course more details would be nice, but Green surely gives us the tantalizing hint of defrauding the public in this cozy transaction.

“Karlson had made no headway with his speaker cabinet so I joined him in the work and we soon had a box that sounded superb and even looked good on the lab instruments. We formed a partnership with him as the inventor and me doing the marketing. Karlson continued with his job at Airbourne and I went to work full time getting the cabinet into production. I didn’t have much money, so it was difficult to get rolling.

“By 1954 the company was the largest in the hi-fi cabinet industry with seven factories making the cabinets for us and a branch office in Pasadena. Sales were, as I recall, over \$50,000 a month.”

The business was called Karlson Associates and Green claims it was the largest in the industry in 1954 while doing, if we are to believe him, about \$600,000 in sales. Six hundred thousand dollars a year seems a surprisingly paltry sales level for “the largest” company in a substantial industry. While not conclusive, it leads one to wonder if Green, in post-teen years, retains his self-acknowledged propensity to exaggerate.

“During this period I kept my salary low—and Karlson’s too. Maximum growth depended on our keeping all expenses to a minimum. One day Karlson turned up at the office and said that since we were doing so well he wanted \$25,000 right away for a special development project. He had quit his job by then and had been sitting home taking it easy while I ran the business. I tried to explain that our money was tied up in production and that it would take quite a while to take that much out of the business—and that doing so would stop our expansion. He was furious.”

In a sworn deposition, Green said that Karlson wanted to draw cash out of the firm as “salary and bonuses”. This seems in stark contrast to the story in the letter to Judge Bownes of Karlson wanting the money “for a special development project.” The latter implies a business purpose . . . a reinvestment of profit into the business by Karlson and not a taking of money out by Karlson as salary. Whichever (if either) is true, Green’s maligning of Karlson has shifted facts with the medium. And although the letter to Judge Bownes may not have been techni-

cally under oath, giving different stories to a judge in one lawsuit and in a sworn deposition in another lawsuit speaks loudly to Green's character.

"A few days later I came to work one morning to find Karlson and his wife there. They told me that they had held a meeting of the board of directors of the corporation (the directors were Karlson, his wife and me) and that I had been voted out. His lawyer had drawn up the corporation papers when we incorporated and I hadn't realized that they had cooked up this situation for me. Even though I had 50% of the stock of the corporation I was out. I consulted a lawyer and found I was out of luck.

"Karlson ran the business from then on. It lasted about nine months and then folded up."

In editorials and depositions Green has elaborated upon this incident and has said that "a peculiarity of New York law" let Karlson force Green out. An eighth grader could tell you that, on a board having three members, two votes could remove the president (Green). This is no peculiarity of New York law. And if Green truly didn't realize this when the board was set up with three people, then he is surely lying about his IQ.

Typical of other Green comments about John Karlson is this editorial written almost 30 years after Green's Karlson Associates involvement:

"I was about 32 when I made my first million. I didn't protect myself against an unscrupulous partner, so first he screwed me out of my share of the firm and then, not knowing how to run the business, he bankrupted it." (73, October, 1983, page 6)

In other places, Green has continued the Karlson Associates saga past his being fired as president. Specifically, he has said that his half interest was worth a million dollars in 1954 but shortly thereafter he sold it to Karlson for something in the \$50,000 range. Why, one asks.

Beyond the recurring question of why Green sold out for \$50,000 if his interest was worth a million, note that the Karlson Associates board (Karlson and his wife) merely voted Green out as president. They did not steal his shares in the company. He sold those to Karlson for \$50,000 of his own free will. This commonplace business scenario becomes, in Green's unique lexicon, "he screwed me out of my share of the firm."

Another interesting subplot of this matter: Again we have only Green's skimpy and unreliable facts to go on, but doesn't it seem unusual that the largest business in a substantial industry could be put under in only nine months . . . by anybody? Businesses of reasonable substance have great momentum. They can be wrecked, but it takes time. They often have long-term contracts with suppliers and customers (or retailers). They have a good name with consumers that takes time to ruin. It seems very unlikely that both facts alleged by Green could be true: That Karlson Associates was the largest in the industry and that John Karlson managed to put it out of business in nine months after Green left.

He also has told of suing Karlson to regain control of the business; of hiring a New York City lawyer to represent Green; of being told by the lawyer that the judge was corrupt and a \$5,000 bribe would be needed to insure victory; of refusing to participate in such a bribe; and of losing the case. When contacted in 1986, the lawyer, still vigorous and practicing law in New York, vehemently denied Green's story.

\* \* \*

### ***CQ* Magazine (1955-1960)**

After the Karlson Associates tie was severed, Green became editor of a ham radio magazine called *CQ* that was owned by the Cowan family. He was fired from his job as editor of *CQ* in January, 1960 when he was caught stealing confidential company information. This is confirmed by both Richard Cowan and Green's girlfriend of 1960. Since he soon started his own ham radio magazine, we can surmise the reasons for such a theft.

The various versions of Green's leaving *CQ* that Green has published include:

- Another employee stole the company information, gave it to Green, and then told the publisher that Green had the information. (73, October, 1964, page 83.)
- Publisher Cowan disagreed with Green's plans to revamp *CQ*; no mention of firing (" . . . on January 5th 1960 we parted company.") (73, February, 1968, page 5)
- "I left *CQ* . . . and non-payment of authors was an important contributing factor." (73, January, 1966, page 112)

On those occasions when Green acknowledges that he was fired

from his *CQ* job, he tells a story of an assistant editor stealing company circulation figures and giving them to Green so that Green would get fired and the assistant editor would get Green's job. On one such occasion, under oath, Green tells an amazing story of being with publisher Cowan for a long automobile ride after Cowan accused him of stealing the data and Green never even saying, "Hey, the other guy took it. He's the thief. He just gave the stuff to me and then ran to tell you I had it."

- Q. Tell me about all the discussions you had leading up to your termination, Mr. Green.
- A. He [publisher Cowan of *CQ*] called me into his office and said, "I understand that you have the circulation figures." And I said, "That's right." And he said, "You're fired." This is roughly. I don't recall exactly.
- Q. I understand. I understand.
- A. And I said, "What does that do with the money that you owe me?" He said, "We'll pay everything that we owe you. Give us a statement of all of the money that you've spent and we'll see that you get it repaid." He said, "I want to go into your house now and get those figures." I said, "Okay."
- Q. He wanted to go to your house and get what figures?
- A. Get the papers.
- Q. The circulation figures?
- A. The circulation figures.
- Q. So the two of you went to your house?
- A. The two of us went to my house.
- Q. Together or separately?
- A. Together.
- Q. And how long did it take you to get over there?
- A. About 30 minutes.
- Q. All right. During the time you traveled, 30 minutes in the car with this man who just fired you and whom you had known, I guess, for four or five years, did you say, "Mr. Cowan, I want you to understand something. I didn't take those numbers." Did you say anything like that?
- A. I don't recall saying anything like that.

Q. Why not, Mr. Green?

A. I don't recall that there was any opportunity.

Q. You had 30 minutes in the car with the gentleman. He had just fired you. Why didn't you explain what had happened?

A. I don't think the opportunity presented itself.

No one was there but Green and publisher Cowan. We cannot know for sure what was or wasn't said. But there are really only two options: Either Green was telling truth when he told this story or he was committing perjury. If a perjurer, should he be our vice president? If so unassertive or so stupid that he didn't even defend himself, should he be our vice president?

\* \* \*

### **73 Magazine's Years of Struggle (1960-1974)**

Green launched 73 Magazine in 1960. In 1974, virtually penniless with a substantial criminal fine to pay, he hired his first wife (from whom he had been divorced for about nine years) to run the business. That Green and 73 were destitute after 73 had the benefit of 14 years of Green's guidance is indisputable. In fact, it was a major theme of his letter to Judge Bownes in Spring of 1974:

#### **"How About 73's Finances?"**

. . .

"I think we had a net loss of about \$51,000 for 1969 and perhaps \$35,000 for 1970. We were hurting badly and quite insolvent . . . . All of my life insurance had been borrowed on to the hilt and I had borrowed \$20,000 from a friend here in town.

. . .

#### **"Net Worth of Wayne Green—If Any"**

. . .

" . . . [the IRS] gave up when they found that I had absolutely no personal resources—other than about \$2000 in debts. Lin, Sage and I live in a small part of the 73 building—Bleakhouse, as it is called—occupying about 6% of the total floor space for personal use.

. . .

"I find the magazine on the verge of being put out of business."

So, after 14 years effort Green seems to have accumulated a negative net worth and to have put 73 at the brink of extinction.

But, perhaps, you say, he was wildly successful from 1960 until 1973 and some arcane circumstance sent him reeling. Perhaps, you say, he really was a big business success until some unforeseeable events did him in. Valid questions. Let us turn to Green's assessments through the years for the answers.

These are a few of the comments Green made in editorials in the years indicated or in subsequent materials:

1960—No money for salaries, movies, or restaurants.

1961—No money for salaries, movies, or restaurants.

1962—He was "running around in rags."

1963—73 virtually insolvent and Green personally in poor financial shape.

1964—"Should I throw in the towel?"

1965—"Almost bankrupt".

1966—73 a month behind in bills and virtually bankrupt.

1967—Subscriptions fell from 32,000 to 27,000.

1968—Little money.

1969—73 "quite insolvent."

1970—73 "quite insolvent".

1971—Business made \$12,000.

1973—Suggested he needed a public defender for his criminal trial.

1974—Can't afford needed dental work.

With this history, we can understand Green's admission to Judge Bownes:



"Most of the time since starting the magazine money has been in short supply . . . . I have lived frugally . . . .

" . . . I have no concept of how all the pieces of the business fit together from the financial end . . . .

"When we've hit periods of drastic money shortage in the past I've tried to not think about it as long as possible—then I would suffer the agonies of the damned . . . . Any sort of financial planning would avoid these crises . . . .

"The magazine could do much better if someone with a head for figures could manage it."

\* \* \*

### **The Saving of 73 and Its Further Decline (1974-1983)**

With 73 in desperate straits in Spring of 1974 and with Green's personal net worth a minus, on April 29, 1974 the court imposed criminal fines of \$20,000 plus some court and transcript costs. The total came to about \$29,000. It was at this point that Green did something really intelligent. He asked for help.

Since the letter to Judge Bownes was written before the April 29, 1974 judgment, we must turn to other sources to follow Green's story further.

Shortly after the judgment, Green asked his first wife (who had divorced him about nine years earlier) to become the chief executive of 73 in an effort to save the business and to generate sufficient funds to pay Green's criminal fine. (He was, within a year, to be in divorce proceedings with his second wife.) His first wife agreed only when she was assured of complete control of the business.

She did a good job. Which should be no surprise in view of her subsequent founding of—and running for eight years—the spectacularly successful *Byte* magazine. How good? We can surmise that she saved 73 and set it on course to at least survive until today. This surmise is supported by statements of others who are no fans of hers. Despite his continuing animosity toward his first wife (which eventually led to a libel suit in 1985), Green himself acknowledged her efforts to save 73 [the ellipsis ( . . . ) are Green's, we haven't left words out]:

"27 Oct 75

"During the day we really don't have much time to talk when there is no pressure . . . generally it is when there is business . . . an emergency . . . a problem, etc. Thus I really haven't had an opportunity to tell you what a great

job I think you are doing of keeping things going . . . despite sometimes unbelievable difficulties.

"When I grumble and gripe, it is not in compliant (sic) against anything you are doing, it is just me reacting to things that are happening . . . wrapped up in spotting possible problems and trying to help come up with solutions.

"I did mention what might be considered a criticism today . . . it was not meant in a critical way . . . and that is that I think you should try to get every job that CAN be done by others done by others . . . so you will be freer to cope with management . . . keeping up with what should be done . . . what is being done . . . and what is not being done . . . and maybe, hopefully . . . some extra time off to have a good time. You are working much too hard . . . not enough time out to movies, perhaps a show . . . a shopping trip . . . even for netsukis [miniature Japanese sculptures] maybe. You were going to take off a day a week, but I think you are spending less and less of your day off on a day off.

"I'm trying to work on my problems . . . and I know I'll be a lot more helpful to you and less of a pain in the ass when I am able to get them solved. I'm not sure Meath [Dr. Meath, psychiatrist] is of much help . . . I'm willing to give it a good chance, but he gave me the first bill today and that makes me wonder about the process. I'm doing fairly well, all things considered, and I think this has helped our communications a bit.

"I'm awfully glad that you're handling things so well . . . the crew is working splendidly . . . I think we're on the way toward better things with Bill . . . the new offices are coming along . . . etc. Even Carl seems to be quieting down a bit!

"Your decision to pay the next installment of my [criminal] fine certainly has eased my mind a lot too . . . thanks for that. . . I guess I don't consciously worry about it, but when you mentioned it I feel (sic) a lot of relief, so I know it is in there. I guess you know that there really is no way that I would go to jail . . . I had no intention of that, it just wasn't a possible alternative . . . so I guess paying the fine comes on to me as a sort of life saving deal on some level."

Then, 73 Magazine's 25th anniversary issue gave "Silver Eagle" awards

to 25 people who had been important to the magazine over the years. Concerning the woman who became CEO in mid-1974 it said:

“Involved with 73 in the early days. Returned to help save it in the mid-1970’s. Hyper-energy. Responsible for hiring many key people during critical, crucial times.”

So in 14 years of Green’s administration 73 had been in more or less continuous difficulty and by 1974 was on the verge of extinction. An outsider was then brought in and saved it. The only problem for 73 was that the outsider couldn’t stomach Green’s destructive meddling. So she started *Byte* with a partner and left 73 late in 1975.

And after she left, how did 73 fare? OK, apparently. But just OK, since financial problems seemed to have continued and caused borrowing from Green’s father, W. Sanger Green, in the following amounts:

- \$15,000 on August 28, 1981
- \$30,000 on January 10, 1982
- \$50,000 on September 25, 1982

73 also borrowed from the First New Hampshire Merchants National Bank:

- \$57,100 in 1982
- \$15,000 on February 4, 1983

And, before Green completed the sale of his business to International Data Group (“IDG”) in July, 1983 73 received a loan of \$300,000 from IDG.

Finally, in the acquisition documents IDG committed itself to advancing \$4,000,000 to Green’s businesses during the first year after the acquisition.

\* \* \*

### **A New Lease On Life (1983-1987)**

After his business was saved in 1974-1975, Green had added additional magazines and a software business (about which, more below). He set up Wayne Green, Inc. (“WGI”) as the umbrella corporation. It was WGI that Green sold to IDG in July, 1983. IDG is the parent company of *Computerworld*. Green seems to have had an epiphany

regarding *Computerworld* in view of his comments a few years earlier:

“Have you noticed the emphasis in *Computerworld* on putting down microcomputers? . . . I wonder if *Computerworld* isn’t playing the yes-man game with their advertisers . . . ” (*Kilobaud Microcomputer Newsletter*, September 26, 1978, page 4)

In any case, after the sale, the magazines of WGI became a part of IDG which was eventually called CW/Peterborough.

In the same 1983 transaction IDG set up a new corporation called Wayne Green Enterprises (“WGE”) and put Green in charge. He owned no stock and was merely the IDG employee in charge of this particular division. His job was to start new businesses on behalf of IDG. He has apparently launched three magazines since 1983—though in 1983 he stated that he planned to launch six within the first year. Of those three one seems viable, one has folded completely, and the third was sold to an employee and has never amounted to much.

Although WGE has apparently dabbled in other things (e.g., importing some hardware), former WGE executives say that by 1987 Green had spent his \$16 million “venture fund” from IDG and had assets worth a small fraction of that to show for it.

I want to stress that this information about the status of WGE is anecdotal, even though from people formerly in high positions in WGE. It is also from ex-WGE employees who might have reason to dislike Green. While I have no reason to doubt the lack of significant success of WGE, this portion of the Green chronology does not rest on Green’s own words or on public documents as does most of the story.

\* \* \*

With Green’s history now sketched—largely in his own words—we can discuss various aspects of his credentials and character more coherently.

## Chapter 3

### LIES, LIES, AND MORE LIES

I guess everyone fibs now and then. Mostly about feelings and opinions rather than external facts. (“I have a prior engagement,” rather than, “I’d rather spend eight hours in a dentist’s chair than have lunch with you.”) Despite this common human foible, we rightfully worry about those who lie often, lie massively, and lie about external facts. We worry even more, and even more rightfully, about those who tell inconsistent lies in print. We have enough worries without placing such a person in a national elective office.

Here, then, is a sampling from Green’s public record.

\* \* \*

#### 1. Retroactive Founder—*Byte*.

Green often claims to be the founder or creator of various successful things. The two most common things are *Byte* magazine and Mensa USA, the US branch of the British club for people with high IQ. But what are the facts?

With respect to *Byte*, Green seems to know virtually nothing about the launch of *Byte*. In depositions and elsewhere he has admitted ignorance of numerous key facts about the *Byte* launch—things such as who was the printer, who did the typesetting, who were principals and who were employees, etc. Other key facts he has all wrong—such as the press runs of the early issues, whether *Byte* was making money, the size of the magazine, etc. In all, this self-proclaimed founder fails the test on dozens of such facts.

Rather than recount the various (and inconsistent) claims of Green and compare them with those of the owners who sold *Byte* to McGraw-

Hill, we refer to two lawsuits. In 1977 Green had his company sue *Byte*. For many years thereafter he was quoted as saying that he was suing to recover *Byte*. If so, his claim seems wanting. After protracted delays the suit was settled in 1985 by Green's company paying money to *Byte* rather than Green getting *Byte* or anything from it.

In 1985 one of the two *Byte* founders/owners sued Green for five million dollars for libel over statements implying that *Byte* was his and had been lifted from him. The suit was settled in 1987 when Green offered a substantial money payment to the plaintiff. A publishing trade magazine, in reporting the settlement of the suit, stated the following:

"The suit was recently settled in favor of Mrs. Williamson for a substantial sum of money; as part of the settlement, Mrs. Williamson and Mr. Green agreed that:

'At its inception and at all times up to the sale of McGraw-Hill, Inc., *Byte* was the property of Green Publishing, Inc., which was lawfully owned by Virginia Williamson and/or Carl Helmers [her partner] . . .

'Mr. Green specifically acknowledges that neither Mrs. Williamson nor Charles Leahy, Esquire, engaged in or promoted any unlawful conspiracies or conduct in connection with the ownership of Green Publishing, Inc., or *Byte* magazine.'"

\* \* \*

## 2. Retroactive Founder—Mensa.

In various places Green has alleged that he was either the founder or a founder of American Mensa. His campaign literature is no exception:

"I was a founder of American Mensa (the high IQ society) . . ."

If so, the people at Mensa are apparently unaware of it. A 1985 history of the organization written by its Honorary President recounts Mensa's first beachhead in North America. In the pages devoted to this event there are repeated references to the moving parties—Peter Sturgeon, John Codella, Margot Seitelman. In a chronology under the date of August 1960 is the entry: "American founder, Peter Sturgeon, begins to call meetings in New York."

Now, there is no dispute that Green was in the vicinity when American Mensa was founded. He was apparently one of the early members, along with his girlfriend of the time. Indeed, it seems that the early

meetings were held at members homes on a rotating basis and thus Green actually hosted a meeting. But founder?

It is not my intention to question Green's IQ, just his veracity or his ability to distinguish fact from fiction. I have no doubt that his IQ measures out at high levels. An interesting side question, however, is whether it measures out at levels sufficient for Mensa.

When Green joined Mensa the organization had no way of administering proctored intelligence tests in the U.S. They thus used the honor system. Green's girlfriend from 1960 recalls Green

- insisting she take the Mensa exam when he did;
- looking over her answers and berating her for answers he believed wrong;
- then copying some of her answers onto his answer sheet; and
- ending up with a score substantially lower than the girlfriend.

"Mensa founder" is silly. "Valid Mensa member" might even be open to question. (Of course, Green could easily clear up any lingering question by offering to take a proctored Mensa test today.)

\* \* \*

**3. No Further Dealings (Except Any I Could Get).** Green's capitulation in the libel lawsuit—filed over his statements about the early days of *Byte*—speaks rather eloquently about the lack of truth in Green's basic *Byte* story. Various subsidiary points about the *Byte* matter demonstrate Green's disdain for fact.

For example, under oath Green tells a story of attorney Charles Leahy assisting Green with his post-conviction fraud problems and with other matters. He asserts that Leahy assisted him with the *Byte* launch and then helped another person wrest it from Green. (Leahy's own testimony contradicts all of this.) Then, still under oath, Green tells us:

- A. "Mr. Leahy ceased working for me when Virginia left with *Byte* [November 15, 1975], and I had no further dealings with him as my attorney."

In another deposition he tells us why he had no further dealings with attorney Leahy:

- Q. You felt that you were betrayed, Mr. Green, is that right?

### Chapter 3

A. Yes.

Q. Not only by Virginia, but by Mr. Leahy, is that right?

A. Yes.

Clear enough. Green felt that Leahy had betrayed him and immediately dumped Leahy.

But what of the 29 pieces of correspondence—bearing dates from December, 1975 to August, 1977—between Green and Leahy *after* Leahy's supposed betrayal? And in none of that correspondence did Green accuse Leahy of betrayal. Indeed, Green continued to solicit Leahy's advice on a variety of matters, including the launching of new businesses:

"29 Ap 76

Dear Chuck:

... I'd like to know where you and I stand. I understand that you will not be involved between Virginia and me (or 73) ... and you will be helping with the IRS problem ... but should I figure on anything else or not? I need to know what is best legally to do for these plans for expansion ... the column ... the program sales ... a whole raft of new books ... two new magazines ...

Regards ... Wayne"

Clearly, Green is asking for legal advice from Leahy regarding new ventures of Green's. Surely strange behavior for one so recently "betrayed" by Leahy. And plainly contrary to Green's sworn testimony.

Then, after Attorney Leahy informed Green that he would not work for him, Green responds:

"13 May 76

Dear Chuck,

... While I'm sorry to know that you will not be doing further work for 73 Inc since I hold you in great respect, I do understand that you have a lot more to do than you can handle as it is and without whatever scrapes I might manage to get into ...

Regards ... Wayne"

A far cry from Green's later testimony on this point:



- Q. Did you or did you not hold Mr. Leahy in high regard in the fall of 1976? You either did or didn't.

Mr. Barry [Green's attorney]: Objection.

- A. My recollection is that I did not.
- Q. And the reason you did not is why?
- A. The reason I did not, to my recollection, is that I felt betrayed by him . . .

Under the law of New Hampshire, where all of this sworn testimony was taken, perjury is a second class felony. Green must have a short memory considering the trauma he claims to have felt from his 1974 felony conviction.

\* \* \*

**4. When Does 0% = 80%?** Lies under oath have always been recognized by our society as particularly heinous. Perjury convictions are uncommon, however, because clear proof of lying is seldom available. Seldom, of course, is the perjurer careless or stupid enough to say truly opposite things . . . and both under oath. As seems so often the case, Green is the exception.

In the 1985 libel suit against Green it was in his interest to show, if he could, that he was the founder of *Byte* to the exclusion of Virginia, the former 73 CEO. There he testified that Virginia had absolutely nothing to do with *Byte* and that she spent absolutely no time working on *Byte* but, rather, spent all of her time as manager of Green's magazine called 73:

- Q. Now, what was Virginia's role decided to be in *Byte* back in May? What role was she taking, sir?
- A. To the best of my recollection, her role was the same as it had been before, as manager of 73, Incorporated.
- Q. And how do you translate that into a new magazine? What was she going to be doing?
- A. I don't recall her having any particular responsibilities for the new publication at all.
- Q. And she didn't assume any?
- A. I'm not aware now of anything. I don't recall anything that she did.

Q. She basically did nothing on the new magazine, right?

A. (Pause.)

Mr. Barry [Mr. Green's attorney]: Again, you're not compelled to answer yes or no if you don't agree with the assumption that's been made.

A. I don't recall her doing anything specific for the new magazine.

Q. All right. And that would be true throughout the summer of 1975, June, July, August?

A. (Pause.)

Q. Right?

A. I don't recall her being involved specifically with *Byte* Magazine in any of the things we were doing.

Now that seems pretty straightforward. Under oath, Green says Virginia didn't do anything on *Byte*.

However, in an earlier suit brought by Green's company he was alleging that *Byte* hadn't fully paid for services that 73 had supplied to *Byte*. In such a suit, of course, it would be in Green's interest to have the 73 employees spending large amounts of time on *Byte*. And so we find in that suit Green and his wife, Sherry Smythe, both testifying about the hours that 73 employees spent on *Byte* from June to October, 1975. They introduced a list of employees with hours, by week, spent on services for *Byte*. The hours for Virginia were listed as "80%" of her total time. Concerning that list, Green testified:

A. I don't think I made any errors in overcharging. I think it was mostly in being a little bit on the minus side.

When it is in his interest that Virginia be associated with *Byte*, Green testifies that 80% is, if anything, a low-ball estimate of the time she worked on *Byte*. When it is in his interest that Virginia not be associated with *Byte*, he testifies that she did nothing on *Byte*. Both sworn under oath.

\* \* \*

## **5. We Pay The Highest Rate: \$100 Per Page . . . or was it \$35?**

In the libel suit against Green, the plaintiff wanted to show that Green

knew little or nothing of the founding of *Byte*. It was discovered that there were dozens of important facts (like who printed *Byte*) that Green didn't know. In this vein, he was asked to estimate the cost of launching *Byte*.

It was in his interest that the cost be high, since he claimed that Virginia didn't have the money to start *Byte*. On the specific expense item of author's fees, Green had this to say:

- A. . . . let's say, \$75 a page, which was very good at the time [1975], \$100 is more reasonable, but let's say it was \$75 . . . .

I'm sure that authors who published with Green in the mid-1970's would be surprised to learn that \$100 per page is a reasonable fee. Their surprise would be supported by Green's own words. In a 1976 issue of *Kilobaud Hobby Computer Newsletter* Green brags about paying the highest rates: \$35 to \$50 per page.

\* \* \*

**6. When Does 4 = 28?** Most liars are somewhat careful about exposing inconsistent lies too close together . . . in space or time. For example, in the preceding item the inconsistent author's fee rates were stated by Green about nine years apart.

In one unusual instance, however, Green's lying got so out of control that it was easily checked by most readers of his October, 1976 editorial in *73 Magazine*.

It was simply this: In the October, 1976 editorial he bragged that his staff had doubled in a year. Counting staff names on that issue's masthead yields a total of about 32. ("About" because of some ambiguity caused by Green putting outside service providers on the masthead.) Counting the names on the October, 1975 issue yields a total of about 28. Doubling over October, 1975 should have led to 28 additional staff. There were actually 4 additional staff members.

Sure, it's a small thing compared to some of his Big Lies. But his disregard of fact he himself has contemporaneously printed is a scary manifestation of complete loss of contact with the world of fact and truth.

\* \* \*

**7. Faster Than A Speeding Faith Healer.** The health of presidential and vice presidential aspirants has always been a legitimate concern of voters. A history of heart disease may make many voters hesi-

tant about accepting a person of otherwise impeccable qualifications. Not to worry about Ironman Green.

Yes, he did have a heart attack . . . or so he says. But it apparently couldn't keep him down for even a day. Listen to the transcript of Green's sentencing hearing before Federal Judge Bownes after Green's fraud conviction:

"Mr. Milgroom [Green's lawyer]:

"Mr. Green has been in reasonably good health, I thought, but he suffered a heart attack last Thursday. Instead of going into a hospital, he went to a business convention, a ham fest in Dayton, Ohio . . . .

"Mr. Green:

" . . . Mr. Milgroom mentioned that last Thursday I had a heart attack, and this is the first time anything like that has happened to me . . . . As I lay there in shock, I realized that I had to make the decision: do I want to live or do I want to die? And I could easily have. I felt life going, and they were giving me artificial respiration. And I decided to live.

"At the convention over the week-end, I would say somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000 of my readers . . . came up and wished me well . . . ."

We all can sympathize with someone—even a pretty bad fellow—who is seriously ill. But did Green really have a heart attack or was he lying to the court in an attempt to elicit sympathy before the criminal sentence was imposed? Each must make his or her own judgment based on the facts:

- Getting sympathy was very valuable to Green at that moment.
- The "heart attack" was so serious that he felt his life "going" on Thursday.
- Yet, he was able to attend a business convention 500 miles away during the three days following the attack.
- At the convention he didn't pamper himself but greeted between 2,000 and 3,000 attendees.
- He then raced back to New Hampshire for his sentencing hearing on Monday.

- And all of this is on Green's word only; no medical testimony; not even a note from his doctor.

If we believe this story, Green should be famous in the medical literature. If we disbelieve this story, Green lied to a federal judge during his sentencing hearing.

\* \* \*

**8. Mailing Twice As Many Magazines As You Print.** Most publishers of consumer magazines use the word "circulation" to indicate how many people paid to buy a given issue of the magazine—whether via subscription or a single copy on the newsstand. Another concept that one hears in publishing is "press run"—the number of copies of the magazine actually printed. Plainly, the press run is always bigger than the circulation, since every publisher keeps at least a few copies of each issue for office use.

The circulation of a magazine is very important to advertisers. They want to know how many people they are reaching with an ad in the magazine. And, rather than trust publishers to tell the truth, the industry has set up organizations that audit the circulation claims of publishers. Audits are voluntary, however, and some publishers do not have their circulation claims audited. With 73 magazine, Green avoided audits.

In addition to advertisers' concerns, the Postal Service requires a "Publisher's Statement" to appear once a year in every magazine. The Publisher's Statement includes a specification of the circulation of the magazine and the statement is sworn to by an executive of the magazine (usually the editor or publisher).

With the unaudited magazines there have always been charges and countercharges of inflated circulations. In fact, Green has been one of the most extreme in his comments about those he believes to be cheating in circulation claims. For example, in March, 1977 Green printed the following comments about his own *Kilobaud* magazine and its competitor *Byte*:

"The current circulation of *Kilobaud* is close to 37,000, as near as we can tell."

(This itself is revealing, since Green's pre-launch promotions for *Kilobaud* promised a circulation of 50,000.) But Green then goes on to compare *Kilobaud* to *Byte*:

“How does this stack up against the other magazines? The only one we know much about is *Byte* . . . and that is because they are right in the same town and we see the people from there every day. As far as I know their circulation is around 40,000, so we’re closing in and I think we’ll be passing them in a few weeks. We both pick up mail at the same post office, so we have a good idea of how much is coming through in new subs.”

When Green printed this he knew that *Byte* was claiming over 70,000 in circulation. So he was accusing *Byte* of lying. When Green printed this, *Byte*’s audit had just come out and he could have (and probably did) check to see that *Byte*’s circulation was audited at over 70,000. And, when Green printed this, he knew that subscription orders for *Byte* were sent not to the Peterborough, New Hampshire post office where he picked up his mail, but to a service bureau in another state.

In the same editorial Green then went on to complain about lying competitors, without mentioning *Byte* by name:

“So what do you do about it [inflated circulation claims of competitors]? Do you run around (or publish newsletters) saying the SOB is a liar? . . . Lies are awfully hard to stop.

“Another approach is to try and (sic) ignore the situation, hoping it will go away. You say to yourself that no intelligent person is going to believe those lying bastards, so I won’t worry about it. Then you find that you are wrong, or else there is a lot less common sense going around than you gave people credit for. A lot of people are buying the lies and you are hurting. What next?”

Now I’m sure that most of us would feel similarly if our competitors were lying about their circulation while we played it straight.

It wasn’t only *Byte* at which Green righteously railed. In his letter to Judge Bownes he accused his former employer, Mr. Cowan of *CQ* magazine, of lying about circulation:

“The publisher, Cowan, demanded the papers [containing the circulation figures] the next day and fired me for having them. He was very frightened that I would get him in trouble with the advertisers and the post office for having sworn and notarized statements of circulation considerably larger than the facts.”

We have only Green's word, of course, that there was a discrepancy. But we can be impressed with his indignation at circulation skullduggery.

If there is one salient impression that I have come away with after studying all of the materials on Green that I could get, it is this: Whenever Green accuses someone of some foul deed look very carefully at whether it is actually Green who did it.

Let us apply this maxim to Green's complaints about lying competitors.

The 73 magazine Publisher's Statements in the early and mid-1970's included the following circulation claims (rounded off):

75,000	in December, 1971
78,000	in January, 1973
79,000	in December, 1973
87,000	in January, 1975
90,000	in November/December, 1975
94,000	in December, 1976
102,000	in December, 1977

Apparently a consistent pattern of growth. We can interpolate a circulation of between 87,000 and 90,000 in the summer of 1975.

But, when asked under oath about 73's circulation, Green's former comptroller recalled much lower circulation figures:

Q. What was the circulation of the publication in the mid '70's; do you know? . . . . Ballpark.

A. Ballpark point would probably be 50,000.

So the comptroller's recollection of the 73 circulation is far different from, and far less than, that sworn to in Green's magazine. Fortunately, we do not have to rely solely upon the comptroller's memory.

The bills from 73's printer for the June-September 1975 issues list the press runs (the number of copies manufactured) for those issues:

45,152	in June, 1975
46,020	in July, 1975
47,437	in August, 1975
49,288	in September, 1975

So there it is. Green, whose real or imagined worries about competitors led him to use phrases like “SOB” and “lying bastards” seems to have claimed, in sworn Publisher’s Statements, to have circulated twice as many copies as even existed.

\* \* \*

**9. Home Is Where Your Interest Lies.** Where one is “from” is usually not a matter of controversy, or of particular interest. Where Green is “from” is only of interest because it seems to change with the forum, and with what is in his best interest.

In a New Hampshire lawsuit, where being a home boy might be helpful, papers that he filed stated unequivocally:

“The defendant, Wayne S. Green, II, is a New Hampshire native having been born and raised in Littleton, New Hampshire.”

But, in other circumstances, he wanted to be from Brooklyn, NY.

The call letters of ham radio operators have meaning. The various letters and numbers identify, among other things, the location of the operator’s radio rig. Green has always wanted to retain his early call letters of W2NSD. (He apparently identifies the “NSD” with “never say die”). When someone called into question these call letters since he was living in New Hampshire and these call letters identified Brooklyn as the rig’s locus, Green instantly became a Brooklynite:

“[Regulation] 97.43 says that every amateur station shall have a fixed transmitter location. The fact is that I do have such a location and it is in Brooklyn, New York . . . and has been since my family moved there in 1909 from Denver.” (73, March, 1974, page 104)

His letter to Judge Bownes confirms the “raised in Brooklyn” scenario:

“We lived in Brooklyn, right next door to an official of the Boy Scouts. He talked me into joining the Scouts, which brought on one of the worst traumas of my life . . . I was going to Erasmus High School in Brooklyn . . . When my voice changed to baritone I joined a Brooklyn choir group and the Erasmus choral club . . . My new school for my



second two years was McBurney which was situated on three floors of the West Side YMCA just off Central Park . . . . ”

\* \* \*

**10. Red/Black Color Blind.** In bragging to readers and advertisers about the solid status of 73 vs competitive magazines, in 1969 Green said:

“73, as far as we know, is the only ham magazine that is in the black.” (73, February, 1969, page 79)

Two of the principal other ham magazines in 1969 were *QST*, which is sent to the membership of the *non-profit* American Radio Relay League, and *CQ*, which was privately owned and concerning which Green was unlikely to have real data. This is vintage Green. If you know nothing, and are careful to find out nothing, then you can state as fact anything you like as long as you insert “as far as we know”.

The “as far as we know” ought to be “very far” for 73 itself, Green’s own publication. So, whatever else he is or isn’t saying here, he is certainly saying that 73 is in the black. That would imply it was not in the red. Said another way, that it was not losing money. However, in the letter to Judge Bownes we learn from Green:

“The depression in the electronics and communications industry back in 1969 and 1970, together with our abortive attempt to start a new radio magazine at the depth of the depression, which was not a shrewd move, set us back seriously. I think we had a net loss of about \$51,000 for 1969 and perhaps \$35,000 for 1970. We were hurting badly and quite insolvent . . . . ”

To mere mortals a “net loss of about \$51,000 for 1969” is not “in the black”.

\* \* \*

**11. Face-To-Back-Of-Head.** In complaining about the *Byte* founders who eventually sold their magazine to McGraw-Hill, Inc., Green alleges:

“The people involved have never again been able to look me in the face.” (*Kilobaud Microcomputing*, September, 1979, page 6)

As mentioned above, a good Rule of Green Thumb is to look to Green for the very conduct of which he accuses others.

When one of "those people" finally sued him for libel, not only did Green more-or-less continuously avert his eyes when he was in the same deposition room, he actually avoided entirely the deposition his lawyer took of the other of "those people". And that is in the nicely controlled environment of the deposition with his gladiator/lawyer at the ready.

Elsewhere you can't even find him.

I was an executive of *Byte* magazine from 1978 through 1983—thus inclusive of the 1979 date when Green wrote the above sentence. In all of that time in a town of 4,500 with only 3 or 4 restaurants, 2 major grocery stores, and one movie theatre, I saw Green only once. That was in a small restaurant. As "those people," myself, and a couple of others entered the restaurant, Green ran, quite literally, from the restaurant leaving his wife, Sherry Smythe, fumbling with the bill.

\* \* \*

**12. Half A Truth Isn't Much Better Than No Truth At All.** The first personal computer show was held in Atlantic City in August, 1976. An exhibitor at that show recalls Green moving his booth from the assigned space and into an aisle so that it would be more prominent. The exhibitor also recalls the local fire marshal demanding that the booth be returned to its proper location.

Taking a grain of truth—that he blocked the aisle—a Green editorial neglects to tell the whole truth and tries to turn his misbehavior into a plaudit for his magazine:

"... the booth was an aisle blocker during most of the show and the main problem people had was getting close enough to buy a subscription." (*Kilobyte* flyer, September 9, 1976)

To paraphrase a maxim I've seen elsewhere:

"No self-respecting fish would allow himself to be wrapped in one of Green's editorials."

\* \* \*

You get the idea.

A problem with books like this is the balance between an abundance of material and the time of the readers. We thus move on to Green's business credentials.

## *Chapter 4*

### **AN AMAZING STRING OF FAILURE: TURNING SILK PURSES INTO SOWS EARS**

Wayne Green believes that America needs him as vice president because he can restore the country to pre-eminence in business. In carefully worded statements he tries to imply that his life has been a continuous chronicle of business success . . . that his accumulated experience and wisdom are available for the plucking.

Just who is trying to pluck whom is less clear when the facts are considered.

\* \* \*

**1. The Measure of Success.** In a memo to his employees, Green once said:

“Anybody can start businesses which continually lose money—that doesn’t take a lot of talent. Being successful means making money . . . ”

After being in business for 22 years, Green filed his last U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return (Form 1120) in 1982 shortly before selling to IDG. That return shows

[Line 1] : Gross receipts . . . . . \$11,638,178

[Line 30]: Taxable income . . . . . (\$2,653,178)

“Wayne Green, Inc. and Subsidiaries” thus reported a loss of about \$2.5 million on sales of about \$11.5 million.

But, was this an anomalous year in an otherwise stellar business-career? No. Schedule L of that same 1982 Return shows a negative

“Retained Earnings” at the end of 1982—and not just by a small amount, but (\$4,235,818). Also, in Chapter Two we saw Green’s own doom-and-gloom annual assessments from 1960 through 1974. In deposition he confirmed the continued poor financial results into 1982:

Q. Well, how were you doing at the end of 1982?

A. I don’t recall.

Q. Were you making money or losing money?

A. I think we were losing money.

Q. You’re not sure?

A. I think we were losing money.

Q. How much money, sir?

A. I have no idea.

Q. Are we talking \$100,000 loss? Are we talking a million dollar loss? What are we talking about?

A. I really don’t know.

Q. So it could have been a hundred thousand, it could have been a million; you don’t know?

A. That’s right.

. . .

Q. Had 73, Inc. ever made money?

A. I don’t think so.

Q. Never?

A. I don’t think so.

By most definitions of business success—including Green’s—we plainly have here an unbroken string of failure.

\* \* \*

**2. Success Level After 13 Years.** In September, 1973 Green was awaiting trial in *USA v. Wayne S. Green, II*. At a pre-trial hearing (that is, before incurring the legal expenses of the trial itself, which took place seven months later) Green tells of the success level he had achieved after 13 years of publishing 73 magazine and other ventures:

Court: . . . If you and Mr. Milgroom [Green's lawyer] decide to retain trial counsel . . . I will grant a continuance . . . do you wish to retain another attorney?

Green: Judge, since we are close to the verge of bankruptcy, there would be no way to afford, I think, even a law student . . .

Court: Are you saying that you can't afford counsel?

Green: I have stretched every available source of money to the utmost. My printer is threatening to stop printing the magazine . . . I can't get any credit anywhere.

Court: Do you have any personal resources, do you have any monies in a savings institution?

Green: None whatever.

Court: I am talking about you and the corporation as one, now.

Green: I have none.

Court: How much money do you have in the bank?

Green: Possibly \$50.

Court: What assets do you own?

Green: I don't own anything.

Court: Real estate, automobiles, anything?

Green: No, sir.

Court: How about your wife?

Green: No. She has nothing either.

We might not lack sympathy for the destitute 1973 Green. But we ought to be outraged by the 1987 Green trying to re-write history en route to national office.

\* \* \*

3. **Cashing In His Chips.** In 1983 Green sold his business interests to Patrick McGovern's International Data Group, the parent company of CW Communications the publisher of *Computerworld*. Green trumpeted this real-world measurement of his accomplishments. He told all and sundry that he got \$60 Million. While I have not done an exhaustive literature search for the full spectrum of audiences to whom he has bragged, the Sixty Million Dollar Man has used at least these media:

1. 73 Magazine, October, 1983.
2. 73 Magazine, November, 1983.
3. 73 Magazine, July, 1984.
4. *Digital Deli*, 1984.
5. *InfoWorld*, June 13, 1983.
6. *New England Advertising Week*, May 30, 1983.
7. *New Hampshire Sunday News*, June 5, 1983.
8. *New Hampshire Times*, June 27, 1983.
9. *New Hampshire Times*, August 24, 1985.
10. *Precision Inflight Magazine*, July/August 1985.
11. *Simmons Inflight Magazine*, July/August 1985.
12. *USA Today*, [date unknown, distributed in Green's media kits].
13. *Venture Magazine*, February, 1985.
14. *Folio Magazine*, August, 1983.
15. *Wayne Green Biography*, [undated, distributed by Green].

We also learn from a Green editorial that he is not shy about verbalizing his wealthy status. The July, 1984 editorial in *73* includes this quotation from a speech he had recently given:

"Now, since my talk last year, we've had a few minor changes in my organization. And those of you who read the magazine are aware that basically I sold all of the Wayne Green, Incorporated magazines to another company . . .

"I got a good deal out of it, as you may have read. And people keep wanting to know, 'What are you going to do with the 60 mill.' [Guffaws]

"Well, I'll tell you. I'm going to try to put it to the best use I can and do my best to make an awful lot of people very wealthy."

Not only is Green a tireless repeater of this amazing success story, we also learn that the 60 mill is but a stepping stone to billionairehood:

"The recent sale of my publishing firm to the *Computer-world* group for \$60 million has generated some respect

in ham circles. The gadfly and eccentric now gets listened to a little more attentively . . . .

"Now my goal is a billion . . . . A billion? Sure! To reach that goal, I'll help make several thousand millionaires along the way." (73, October, 1983, pages 6, 8.)

Let's see. A thousand times a million is a billion. Thus to make several thousand millionaires while he gets his own billion, Green will be generating assets in the neighborhood of several billion dollars. That's about a million dollars for every resident of Peterborough, New Hampshire where Green holds forth. A true believer in Green's honesty and business skill perhaps should just open a Rolls Royce dealership in Peterborough, sit back, and wait for the rush of business.

But wait. Before opening the showroom let's take a peek at something often useful, even if anathema to Green: Fact.

The Sale Documents in Green's sale to IDG tell a far different story. It is no wonder that Green seems to have never publicized those documents despite skepticism about his wealth. Here is the relevant portion:

*"PURCHASE AND SALE AGREEMENT"*

"This agreement is dated as of July 1, 1983, and is by and among International Data Group, Inc., Wayne Green, Inc., Wayne Green Enterprises, Inc., Wayne Green and Sherry Smythe-Green.

"For good and valuable consideration, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

. . .

*"3. Purchase Price*

*"3.1 Payment at Closing.* At the Closing, IDG shall pay to Green, as part of the consideration for the Shares, the sum of \$5,000.

*"3.2 Note.* IDG hereby delivers to Green, as the balance of the consideration for the Shares, a \$1,000,000 ten-year promissory note in the form of the note attached hereto as Schedule B."

So IDG took control of Green's empire for five grand cash at the closing. Since the million dollar note was payable over ten years, its

net-present-value at the closing was probably far less than a million dollars. Green probably got about half a million dollars for the fruits of his 20 to 30 years in publishing magazines, books, and software. If we take 1960 as the date of his most recent entry into publishing, he got about \$22,000 per year for his efforts.

Even those editorials that specifically avoid the \$60 million lie are grossly misleading. At least one seems to imply that he might have sold out for up to \$100 million:

“ . . . I had an idea for a new type of magazine I wanted to try out. If it worked, I'd have a way to get perhaps 50 more like it going, each with expected sales on the order of \$5 million a year or more . . . I did some sales projections and I could see us growing to \$1 billion in sales within 10 years, just with the plans already in mind . . .

“The final choice of merger partner was most difficult. Several large firms put it bluntly: They needed me and I could name my price. Now I want to tell you, that is fantastic for the ego. I really wasn't into shopping around for the highest offer because the difference between \$50 million and \$100 million is a lot less than the compatibility of the merger.”  
(80 *Micro*, September, 1983, page 6)

As with so much of the Green Story, it is often hard to classify his escapades. For example, is this story more a lie (exaggerating a half a million into sixty million) or more an example of Green's dubious business skills (his equity grew at only \$22,000 per year)?

In commenting on perceived failings of competitors, Green demonstrated insight that voters should apply generally . . . especially to Green himself:

“It is a mark of insecurity and inferiority to brag and exaggerate . . . ” (73, January, 1978, page 6)

Furthermore, when Green sold out for the equivalent of colored beads, he apparently did not do so for bland reasons. As it had on other occasions over the years, his business skill had brought his company to the verge of financial disaster. This is evident since IDG had to give Green's business a pre-sale loan of \$300,000 and an immediate post-sale infusion of \$4,000,000.

Let's see now, in 1983 Green sold his total business to International Data Group for \$5,000 cash and installments amounting to about \$22,000 per year of effort. This after 23 years of, according to Green,



plowing all revenues back into the business to build it up. This is the business superman who wants to lead us to prosperity? Even if Japan slept for the next century, success at Green's microscopic scale might be more of a drag on American pride than a prescription to make a dragon of American business.

And what does IDG think of Green's entrepreneurial value now that it has clasped him to its bosom? Understandably, public admissions of poor decisions are seldom available. However, it has been reported that an employee of another IDG unit overheard the IDG chairman say that affiliating with Green was the worst mistake he ever made.

\* \* \*

**4. What Have You Done To Us Lately?** In a related transaction to the acquisition of Green's businesses, IDG set up a division ("WGE", mentioned in Chapter Two) to let Green try to start more businesses. He was given free rein. As Green testified in the libel suit:

Q. Who do you get authority from?

A. I don't need authority.

Q. You can just spend the [IDG capital infusion] money any way you want?

A. I can spend it any way I want. . .

Q. So if you want to take \$2 million, you can spend it on anything you want?

A. Anything I want.

Thus, any success or failure of WGE is surely his to claim.

And how has he done?

Precise numbers, of course, are hard to come by. But ex-Green employees have said that the business lost money from 1983 to 1986 with unflagging constancy and required continuous infusions of capital from IDG to keep it afloat.

As to one aspect of Green's efforts with WGE, we do have some data. In a 1985 article in *Venture* magazine, Green admitted to having spent \$3.4 million setting up six software retail stores. This was at a time that industry experts agreed it took about \$200,000 to launch one store properly. And subsequent stores should take less. It would seem that our self-proclaimed business genius overspent by about 3 times in setting up this business, which, 3 years later was struggling. (In 1986/87 Green admitted that the number of stores had declined.)

\* \* \*

5. **"I Am An Expert." Part 1.** Green has been in magazine publishing since 1951. (Even during the ill-fated speaker cabinet years of 1954-55 he claims to have published "Amateur Radio Frontiers" on the side.) It was hardly surprising, therefore, that in a 1985 deposition Green asserted that he is an expert in publishing. What was surprising was his inability to demonstrate knowledge about a business he has been in for about 35 years.

The valuation of magazines for possible sale is an example of Green's level of expertise. One standard rule of thumb for valuing a business is as a multiple of sales. In different industries different multipliers might be customary. Green apparently believes in the "sales times multiplier" valuation of magazines since he referred to it on at least four different occasions. The unusual aspect of Green's "sales times multiplier" theory is that the multiplier is so vague that we are left with all thumb and no rule. Consider the four multipliers he has espoused (two of which were pontificated but a month apart):

1. Sales times 1.0
2. Sales times 2.0
3. Sales times 3.5
4. Sales times 4.0

And how does he apply his extremely elastic rule to actual cases? Consider the sale of *Byte* to McGraw-Hill, Inc. by its two founders/owners in 1979. The sale ended up being for about \$7,000,000. The offers of other bidders were all very close to that figure as well. The publishing industry spoke in unison as to the 1979 value of *Byte*.

Unison except for Green, however. Under oath Green has stated that the 1979 value of *Byte* was between \$40 million and \$50 million. Since the 1979 *Byte* sales were in the \$3,000,000 range, Green's multiplier for that transaction would have not been within even his articulated slippery scale (1.0 to 4.0), but would have been something between 11.0 and 16.0. If all of this is a little hard to follow, take heart. It is jibberish to the publishing industry as well. Perhaps Green's expertise is so extreme that merely normal experts can no longer understand him.

\* \* \*

6. **"I Am An Expert." Part 2.** During Green's 35+ years in magazine publishing, he has been publisher, editor, president, and CEO for all of those years except 1955-59 when he was editor of *CQ* magazine and for a while in 1974-75 when he hired a CEO.

A fairly elementary aspect of being an expert ought to be the ability to define one's own job. Yet, under oath, Green allowed as how he doesn't know what a magazine CEO does:

Q. What were you, sir?

A. I was the editor and publisher.

Q. Was there anybody higher than you?

A. No, I don't believe so.

Q. So you would be the chief executive officer of that business?

A. I don't believe we had one.

. . .

A. Well, I'm not sure what a chief executive officer does.

Q. Oh, Mr. Green. Do you want to say to me after 34 years in the publishing business, you don't know what a chief executive officer does?

. . .

A. I have never to my knowledge read a description of what a chief executive officer does in a publishing company.

A day earlier in the same deposition, Green had been the first to mention a CEO in the publishing world. In discussing Green's business arrangements with IDG, the following exchange took place:

Q. Sir, you confirmed [a fact] with a gentleman who was the president of IDG—is that correct?

A. Yes — or, no.

Q. What's his position?

A. I believe he's CEO.

So, after all of those years in publishing (and as a de facto CEO, even if he didn't choose to give himself that title), Green doesn't know what a CEO does but has no qualms in distinguishing between a president and a CEO.

Again, we marvel at the subtleties of Green's expertise.

\* \* \*

7. **“I Am An Expert.” Part 3.** Perhaps most telling about Green’s business expertise are the comments of his own advisors. On separate occasions, which were years apart, lawyers representing Green seemed to question his business abilities.

In a 1987 deposition Green was asked about the pedestrian matter of the annual “Publisher’s Statement” that must appear in a magazine. His ignorance on the matter engendered comment by his own lawyer:

Q. You don’t know, sir, as publisher, whether or not you have to represent in a magazine annually for the postal requirements what your circulation figures are?

A. No, I’m not sure.

. . .

Mr. Barry [Green’s lawyer]: If he doesn’t know what is required in the annual statements required to be filed by the Post Office Department . . . that is unfortunate, but that is the way it is.

Even more telling was the comment of the 73 company lawyer who was transferring the 73 files to a new lawyer when Green brought in a new CEO for 73:

“February 26, 1975

. . .

Dear Chuck:

I would be happy to make all of the Corporate Records of 73, Inc., available to you . . . I am glad to hear that at long last this Corporation is being placed on a business-like basis . . .

Very truly yours,

Richard R. Fernald”

\* \* \*

8. **Dozens of Businesses Launched, Dozens Failed.** Green boasts of his business record:

“I don’t have a record of failure and I don’t intend to break that record now.” (73, June, 1986)

As long, that is, as we don’t dig too deeply.

In 1987, when Green was asked in litigation to identify his business

activities that have gone out of business or were otherwise not extant, he listed these failures:

1. Elm Stamp Co.
2. Green Food Services
3. *Amateur Radio Frontiers*
4. Karlson Associates, Inc.
5. Radio Book Shop
6. Institute of Amateur Radio
7. *6-UP Magazine*
8. *ATV Bulletin*
9. Radio Parts Kit
10. Instant Gourmet
11. *Radio Today Magazine*
12. *FM Repeater Magazine*
13. *Kilobaud Microcomputing Magazine*
14. *Microcomputer Industry Newsletter*
15. Computermania
16. *Desktop Computing Magazine*
17. Software Protection Devices, Inc.
18. *Tele Magazine*

Even this impressive list of failures is incomplete. Others include *73 Hotline* newsletter, *Repeater Council* newsletter, and Mail Order Micros.

Furthermore, the list did not include 30 or so magazines (two of which he predicted would have circulations of 20 million each) that he announced as forthcoming and that never appeared. Admittedly there is a subtlety as to whether a venture that didn't get off the ground is technically a failure or an abandonment. Either way, however, Green's true business career has been nothing like the image he likes to portray.

\* \* \*

**9. Instant Failure: The Instant Gourmet Story.** Green's list of failed businesses included Instant Gourmet. This concept was, in Green's words:

“ . . . a small kit of herbs and spices to be used on finished food to help people in restaurants to improve the flavor more than is possible with just salt and pepper.”

The Instant Gourmet venture was launched in 1966. In discussing this business in 1974, Green said that kits had been sold “by the hundreds”. Although he didn’t give the price per kit, sales of small consumer items by the “hundreds” doesn’t seem to amount to very much. In 1974 he also said, “We still have a good supply of the kits if we find someone to promote them.”

When a new manager came to 73 in 1974 she found the “good supply of the kits” to be a rotting mess infested with rodents and insects. The entire business was hauled to the town dump.

\* \* \*

**10. Son of Instant Failure: The Instant Software Story.** Green’s list of failed businesses did not include Instant Software. That is because Instant Software was still alive in 1987 (and may still be now). Nonetheless, Instant Software may be Green’s greatest failure—if we measure what he delivered against what he promised.

In the late 1970’s Instant Software Inc. (“ISI”) was launched as a publisher and seller of software. It was thus like a Lotus or a Microsoft, actually creating software and not just a marketer/retailer like a Computerland. Some time in the early to mid 1980’s it changed into a retailer of software produced by others. In the last two years the two outlets in the Boston area closed down. It seems to still exist as a retailer with a very few stores, but has been in more or less continual decline from day one.

That is what Green delivered.

What did he promise?

- 1,000 “associate editors” reviewing and improving software.
- 20,000 to 30,000 different programs produced and marketed by ISI.
- 1980 sales of “from 10 to 25 million dollars”. (In August of 1980 he couldn’t tell within 150% what his 1980 sales would be. Former employees say that those sales were but a fraction of even the lower number.)
- Marketing in every country where there are microcomputers.

But even these wild-eyed predictions pale against the royalties he suggested ISI would pay to programmers who brought their programs

to ISI rather than other software publishers. He describes scenarios in which authors would receive royalties of:

- \$25,000 per order.
- \$20,000 per month.
- \$6.5 million over the life of a program.
- \$8.5 million over the life of a program.
- \$3.3 million PER DAY.

Let's look at that last figure. That would give the hard-working programmer about \$1 *billion* in royalties per year and would give ISI revenues of about \$50 *billion* per year on sales of that one program (which, of course, would be just one of 20,000 or so programs ISI would be selling).

Sales of that one program would have placed ISI in the top ten companies in America—behind General Motors and IBM and ahead of Dupont. A couple of more programs like that and ISI would be the largest company in the world.

If Green had the faintest shred of belief that his ISI predictions might come true, then his business sense is so close to zero that a better leader for the American Resurgence could be found by random selection from any fifth grade class. And if he didn't have the faintest shred of belief in his ISI predictions, he was just lying to promote ISI. Why? Perhaps this is why:

"ISI is also involved in an investment opportunity for small (or large) investors with guaranteed returns of up to 15 percent per annum. Programmers interested in this type of money-making venture should contact me directly for more information." (Green's wife, Sherry Smythe, in *Kilobaud Microcomputing*, February, 1979, page 8)

\* \* \*

**11. Two Failures On One Page.** From my extensive reading of Green, it seems that he is often unaware of the way even small doses of truth undermine his rickety structure of editorial lies and exaggerations. Two examples will suffice to demonstrate this phenomenon. They both appeared on the same page of the same 1986 editorial.

First, while Green trumpets his supposed business success often and loudly he unwittingly admitted that success appeared only when

his first wife took over as CEO and manager of his business in 1974-1975:

“ . . . remember that I started out with nothing but the guts to put everything I owned into printing the first issue of 73. I worked very hard for years and went through several major traumas, seeing little success for the first 15 years.” (73, September, 1986, page 107)

Second, Green goes on at length that few people really know how to create good advertising. Then he says:

“I’d like to give an advertising seminar for the ham industry, but I don’t know of any place to get ‘em together. I dropped a note to every firm in the industry suggesting meeting a day early at Dayton and got just one response.” (73, September, 1986, page 107)

Now, the “note to every firm” about his proposed seminar was an ad for the seminar. His ad promoting his own advertising seminar got just one response.

\* \* \*

Even if our government should get in the business of business (a proposition that liberals and conservatives alike might question), surely the reins ought to be kept out of the hands of such a prolific loser.

But, perhaps Green is really a terrific editor who made the mistake of trying to be a publisher too. Perhaps. We look closer at editor Green in the next Chapter.



## *Chapter 5*

### STANDARDS, IF ANY

Green's lifelong occupation has been in mass media. His first jobs were with TV stations and publishing his own newsletter. During the two years with Karlson in the speaker cabinet business (1954-1955) Green continued his newsletter on the side. Since 1955 he has been a magazine editor.

Even if Green has had no formal training as a journalist, by now he ought to have figured out some of the basics of the business. Among them, journalistic restraint.

Underlying the incredible, and wonderful, scope of First Amendment protections regarding Speech and The Press are assumptions about standards of research, fair presentation, and just plain honesty by the trade.

I suspect that our country's Founding Parents knew that an occasional lunatic would abuse the freedoms of the First Amendment. I also suspect that they believed an occasional lunatic was a price worth paying to guarantee a press that was unafraid to criticize public figures. I finally suspect that they would have insisted on the First Amendment even if they could have looked 200 years into the future and read the gospel according to Green.

\* \* \*

**1. Calling A Spade A Machete.** Green's criminal tax fraud conviction is dealt with in Chapter Six. However, the IRS investigation and the trial became springboards for outrageous editorials by Green.

At various times Green referred to the IRS in general, and the agents involved in his case in particular, in terms that fell off of the Unsavory end of the Taste Scale:

## Chapter 5

- “Hitler’s associates”
- “these tyrants”
- their business is “extortion”
- “den of thieves”
- “this bunch of pirates”
- “national disgrace”
- “Gestapo type people”
- “methods like the German Gestapo”
- “police state tactics”
- “cossacks . . . Russian gangsters”
- they “void the Constitution”
- “Gestapo tactics”

Now maybe I’m overly fastidious, but language like this would suggest to me that the author was loaded for bear with a veritable long ton of hard evidence to back up such allegations. I also like to think that most writers with access to mass media—like magazines—would resort to such character assassination only if the death were plainly warranted by multiple smoking guns.

Green seems less squeamish. He wrote all of this, apparently, without sufficient evidence to convince even himself of the truth of what he wrote. Again under oath, here is Green on this subject:

- Q. Okay. Mr. Green, I’d like to go back to my question. Do you or do you not believe that the IRS employs Gestapo type people? You either believe that statement or you don’t, it seems to me.
- A. Well, I’m sorry that it seems to you that way because I do not either believe or disbelieve that totally.

The IRS behavior in Green’s own case, of course, would have been the best evidence for Green to support his flat Gestapo charges. So how did the IRS behave vis-a-vis Green personally?

- Q. Did you feel, Mr. Green, in connection with your litigation that the IRS used Gestapo type tactics?

Mr. Barry [Green's lawyer]: Objection.

A. (Pause.) I don't recall any belief one way or the other on that at the time —

Q. How about now?

A. — right now?

Q. You're not in a position to tell me today that the IRS used any Gestapo type tactics?

A. I don't recall any today in my case.

So, he recalls no "Gestapo tactics" in his case and he doesn't totally believe whatever else he's heard about IRS "Gestapo tactics". With this state of knowledge and belief, what does he write? Here is an example:

"The methods used by the IRS agents are the closest thing I've seen to the good old German Gestapo. They threaten and intimidate witnesses— they seem to be able to spend any amount of money for the most trivial items.

"I'm just beginning to learn about this outfit, and what I've seen so far is blood curdling." (73, November, 1973, page 4)

Phew. We can wonder what he would have written if he had any evidence of IRS wrongdoing rather than just some suspicions that he didn't totally believe?

\* \* \*

**2. The Butler Did It.** Or Maybe The Bookkeeper. In 1963 Green set up a non-profit ham radio organization and used it as a vehicle to travel. He solicited his 73 readers to join him on a trip to Europe and apparently collected some \$35,000 in funds from those responding to his ads. One who was at 73 at the time recalls that Green delayed until the last minute in making arrangements and thus didn't get the best prices on travel and accommodations. As a result, the trip was a wash financially. He made no money on it.

All of the incoming checks were in the name of the nonprofit organization and Green had sole check-writing privileges on the account. All money was thus spendable only by Green. And it was. On the trip.

Despite these facts, Green used a portion of his massive letter to

Judge Bownes to accuse, by name, a former employee of embezzling thousands of dollars from the non-profit organization—without offering a shred of evidence and without any explanation of how the young lady could have extracted the funds from the account.

“We took in something around \$35,000 and spent about \$22,000. This left \$13,000 unaccounted for—and we had nothing left in the bank. We figured that some way [name deleted] must have managed to get the money, but we didn’t find out how.”

A couple of pages later he explicitly refers to embezzlement, but now has a different dollar amount:

“ . . . the \$10,000 we suspect bookkeeper [name deleted] of having embezzled . . . ”

\* \* \*

### **3. Maybe They Publish The Deposit Slips In The Newspaper.**

I am sure that there have been corrupt government officials in all countries. I am not so sure that leaders of African nations would show their Swiss bank account deposit slips to a tourist from America. And that is the scenario if we are to believe Green:

“AFRICA IN PERSPECTIVE”

“Having visited a number of African countries . . . and boned up on most of the rest of them through books, talks with hams who have worked in them, or via letters from hams living in them . . . I think I have a good grasp of the overall situation. It is not comforting . . . .

“The next problem is one of leadership . . . it is relatively easy for a small group to take over a country . . . In one country after another, I’ve seen aid money from other countries going into the Swiss bank accounts of the rulers and their close buddies . . .” (73, November, 1981, page 165)

Note that it’s “I’ve seen”. Not “I’ve been told”. Or “it has been reported”. Now, we wonder, was it just deposit slips the rulers showed him or was it the actual greenbacks?

\* \* \*

**4. Unfounded Rumors.** That's what Green prints. At least that's what Green says he prints, and who are we to argue?

"... I go to great lengths to make sure that what I write is true at the time it is written. Unfortunately the courts of our land sometimes take a dim view of rightness and have been generously awarding large sums of money in libel suits, even where the writer proves conclusively that what he wrote was true. I personally think things have come to a pretty pass when the truth of a statement is no defense, but as long as that is the law of the land you'll find my facts equivocated, complete with 'unfounded rumors.'" (73, July, 1964, page 2)

Since he cites not a single case where a writer lost a libel suit after conclusively proving truth, we may assume that this passage is following the rule it espouses: Equivocated Facts and Unfounded Rumors.

\* \* \*

**5. The "Gullible Press".** Articles about Green in other publications often include wild "facts" that Green later denies ever telling the reporter. Examples include constant references to Green's earning a college degree (when he didn't). In light of his tattered history in the fact/fiction battle, you can speculate whether Green fed the misinformation or whether all of the reporters made the identical mistake.

Perhaps Green's view of reporters can help our speculations. In one of his newsletters he refers to "the gullible press".

\* \* \*

**6. Say You Saw It In 73.** All newspapers and magazines that sell advertising space hope that you will read and respond to the ads. Such response helps convince advertisers to continue to use that particular newspaper or magazine. In only one periodical have I ever seen a plea to readers to lie to the advertisers. And I saw it three times. Guess whose periodical it was.

1963: "Say you saw it in 73 even if you didn't."

1965: "A good friend of 73 who works for a major ham manufacturer points out that all too many of you who send for information on new products don't give credit to 73 in your letter or card. While I do hope that you'll always mention 73 when you write for literature, it seems to me that

it might just be fun to credit 73 no matter where you saw the ad . . . I can just see them trying to find their ad in an issue of 73 after a dozen or so amateurs write in saying they are answering their ad in 73. Heh.”

1986: “If you see an ad in another magazine which you just can’t pass up, the least you can do is drive the manufacturer or dealer crazy by telling ‘em you saw their ad in 73. Chuckle.”

\* \* \*

**7. Journalistic Research Made Simple.** A single sentence in one Green editorial made a coherent whole of all of these amazing, unsupported, published statements by Green. It seems to espouse a research philosophy that is this: Print it . . . then if you don’t get sued it must have been true. His exact words were:

“I wrote about the scam in 73 and did not get sued, further confirming it as a caper.”

\* \* \*

**8. “I Suppose So” = “I Don’t Know”.** I don’t know about you, but I always figured that “I suppose so” and “I don’t know” were different. And a professional editor with a high IQ probably should see more differences than I do. Even more so Green who had accuracy drummed into him at an early age:

“You see, I have a psychological problem. I was brought up in a family where any vague statement was challenged, so I learned early on to do my homework or suffer the embarrassment of Being Wrong! The dictionary was whipped out at the slightest question about a word’s meaning or pronunciation. This helped me build a larger than average vocabulary.” (73, November, 1986, page 100)

Here then must be the ultimate discriminator of word and phrase meanings: An editor of 35 years who claims a high IQ and who has a large vocabulary. He surely knows the difference between “I suppose so” and “I don’t know”, right? Wrong.

Q. Would it be fair to refer to *Byte* as a colossal magazine?

A. Colossal? I suppose so.

Mr. Barry [Green's attorney]: Don't suppose. Yes, no, or I don't know.

A. Okay. I don't know.

Q. Sir, you "suppose so" one minute and the next minute you "don't know"?

A. Pardon me?

Q. I say you "suppose so" one second and the next second you "don't know".

A. That's about the same, isn't it?

\* \* \*

**9. One Person = Two.** In 1980, Green wrote the following in a rambling editorial:

"I know one person who was flipping out and started going to a psychoanalyst. The condition grew worse because the patient was smarter than the analyst and, as far as I know, the analyst was never able to get by the very smart terminal. They went through many years of this nonsense, investing perhaps \$75,000 in this process, the patient never letting the analyst even close to the real problems. The person is still functioning, but as a smiling, treacherous fruit cake and a danger to any who comes near."

In deposition, Green was asked about this paragraph and the facts upon which it is based. His responses show his loose standards of fact checking before printing something:

Q. Sir, that's a real person you're talking about; you just didn't use their name, right?

A. I believe it's actually a mixture of two people.

. . .

Q. . . "I know one person." Is it one person or is it two people.

A. In this case the first part of that is true, one person.

Q. All right. Who is the one person?

## *Chapter 5*

A. I don't recall the name.

Q. Where does he work?

A. He doesn't work. He's dead now.

Q. Was he dead when you wrote it?

A. I don't know.

Q. Well, did you find out?

A. No.

. . .

Q. . . "I know one person who was flipping out and started going to a psychoanalyst." When did this person start going to a psychoanalyst?

A. I don't know the date.

Q. Well, what year, what decade?

A. I don't know the year.

Q. What decade?

A. I don't know.

Q. "The condition grew worse because the patient was smarter than the analyst." What analyst?

A. The analyst referred to.

Q. I know. Who was the analyst referred to?

A. I don't know.

Q. How do you know the patient was smarter than the analyst?

A. Because I talked to the patient.

Q. Did you talk to the analyst?

A. No.

Q. Then how do you know the patient was smarter than the person he talked to?

A. He said he was.

Q. Oh, Okay. "And, as far as I know, the analyst was never able to get by the very smart terminal. They went through many



years of this nonsense, investing perhaps \$75,000 in the process."

Now who told you there was an investment of \$75,000, Mr. Green?

A. That was a second person that had invested that. I didn't hear from the first person how much he invested so I put those two together as being a likely combination.

Q. Oh, so you're really mixing people here?

A. A little bit. It seemed like a reasonable —

Q. "The patient never letting the analyst even close to the real problems." What were the real problems this fruit cake had?

A. I don't recall right now.

Q. "The person is still functioning." Well, you told me a while ago you don't recall if he was living or dead at the time?

A. I don't recall if he was living or dead. If it said that, he must have been living at the time.

Q. You must have checked into that, Mr. Green?

A. I don't recall now.

Q. Well, you wouldn't say somebody's still functioning if they could be dead, would you?

A. I don't know my frame of mind at that time.

\* \* \*

**10. Business Standards. Part 1.** The thrust of Green's vice presidential candidacy seems to be his great concern for American business. But that professed concern seems harshly at odds with his blatantly ironic words in a recent ad for a trip to the Orient that he was promoting:

"Now look here, we want no cheating on trademark and publishing royalties. So you have to promise not to stock up on Taiwan Rolexes and book knock-offs. I can't imagine why anyone would ever buy a \$25 imitation Rolex, even if it keeps better time than the real thing and could fool a jeweler. Disgusting. Only people with very weak charac-

ters, or show-offs, would buy such things and smuggle them into the U.S. Tsk.” (*Digital Audio*, August, 1987, page 109)

\* \* \*

## 11. Business Standards. Part 2.

“Most of us are honest as long as you don’t tempt us too far.” (*Microcomputing*, October, 1980, page 9)

\* \* \*

**12. And If You Think My Editorials Are Insane...** As undocumented and uncontrolled as Green’s editorials are, he brags about going farther in speeches than he dares to in print.

“When I talk to ham clubs I tell a lot of things that I could never print in the magazine.” (73, January, 1977, page 167)

. . .

“I’ll be there to talk . . . and answer any questions you have. Sessions like this are great because there are a lot of things that I can tell you in person that I wouldn’t dare to write.” (73, March, 1979, page 172)

. . .

“The biggest hamfest in the Southeast is the Atlanta Ham-Festival. . . . Yep, I’m planning on being there and I’ll be giving a performance—bring you seat belt and your tranquilizers.” (73, June, 1986, page 91)

\* \* \*

**13. Sue The Bastards.** Earlier in this Chapter we have seen some of the things Green has said about real living people and with what flimsy-to-nonexistent evidence. If only for consistency, we might expect him to exhibit a strong Freedom of Speech bent on behalf of all who criticize others publicly. Consistency be damned.

In 1974 ABC televised an episode of the fictional show *Chopper One* that, Green felt, showed a fictional ham operator to be a bad guy. His response?

"The story in the *TV Guide* about the February 7, Chopper One program got the 73 phone ringing. It was about an invalid ham operator who bootlegged on the police band with false distress messages . . .

"I tried calling the ABC network in New York and appealing to their better nature with helpful suggestions of multi-million dollar libel suits on behalf of all amateurs, international boycotts of participating sponsors' products, and things like that . . . program went on as scheduled . . .

"The firms who bankrolled this atrocity were Jello, Pabst, Janitor in a Drum, Pam and Holiday Inns. Let's let them all off easy by organizing an avoidance of these products for only one year . . .

"And may the great sacred eagle of the United States deposit vast quantities of guano on Sy Salkowitz for writing this lame-brained episode." (73, April, 1974, page 105)

\* \* \*

Green's eagerness for litigation is apparent from the threat to ABC over a seeming trifle. As a defendant, of course, he is less eager. Particularly as a criminal defendant. We thus turn to *USA v. Green*.

## *Chapter 6*

### **USA V. WAYNE S. GREEN, II FEDERAL COURT, DISTRICT OF N. H. CR. 73-10**

#### **GENESIS**

The feds seem to have sneaked up on Green unawares:

"The first inkling that there were any serious problems came recently when the Manchester Union (you may have heard of this unusual paper) had a story of my being indicted for income tax evasion." (73, April, 1973, page 123)

In the last Chapter, we saw how careful Green claims to be about word meanings. Now, I always thought that "inkling" and "hint" were pretty much the same thing. Live and learn. Green got his "first inkling" from a newspaper article, but he got his "first hint" from a phone call about a radio news report:

"The first hint I had that anything was afoot like this was when someone called to say that the local radio station had a news item that morning that I had been indicted by a grand jury on twelve counts of criminal fraud . . . " (73, November, 1973, page 102)

But, we quibble. Inkling or hint . . . newspaper or radio . . . they ambushed him with the January 9, 1973 Indictment, right? Wrong. These editorials conveniently leave out over four years of investi-

gation by the IRS and of meetings between various IRS personnel and Green and his attorney. Green's trial attorney recounted a bit of this history in a Motion To Dismiss Indictment that he filed on Green's behalf:

"The Special Agent's Report on page 2 states that 'Wayne Green was first notified of the investigation on October 14, 1968, when Revenue Agent Halpin telephoned him for an appointment to examine the corporate income tax returns for 1966 . . . . Due to a prior audit of the 1966 income tax return of Wayne Green, a reopening letter . . . was issued to Green on February 6, 1970.' "

There are further mentions in the file of other pre-Indictment exchanges between Green and the government, including a "summit" meeting involving Green, his attorney and a supervisor of the IRS in New Hampshire. While he doesn't use those terms, Green himself refers to that meeting in his letter to Judge Bownes:

" . . . the arrogant and overbearing attitude of IRS Intelligence Chief McDeed when I went up to Manchester to talk with him."

Whatever notice Green did or did not have of pre-Indictment investigations, the Indictment certainly didn't faze him:

"You can bet that I'll be taking notes on this case and let you know just what kind of police-state tactics are used against me. Frankly, I don't see how the case can end up with anything but an apology from the IRS and perhaps even a prosecution of one or more of their agents for perjury." (73, November, 1973, page 109)

. . .

"One of the responses to the November editorial on the IRS persecution complex was from a newspaper which wanted to reprint the piece. Fine . . . no, great!

"If you have any local paper that would like to run this series or any part of it, we have edited copies available to them which leave out the business about 73 Magazine which would only confuse the general public. This series is available at no charge and will continue until the case against 73 Magazine and Wayne Green is settled." (73, January, 1974, page 16)

\* \* \*

## EXODUS

On January 16, 1973 federal Magistrate William Barry filed an Order Specifying Methods And Conditions Of Release. It was signed by Green. The document required a \$5,000 Bond from Green and released him from custody with the following conditions:

“The defendant will comply with each of the following conditions: Travel restricted to New Hampshire”

Despite what many criminal defendants would have you believe, the federal courts are much too busy and fair to be looking for ways to harass defendants. The bond and travel restrictions were to assure that Green would show up for trial and would not abscond. The court, reasonably, permitted Green to travel out of state upon notice to the court. Thus, the file is replete with notifications filed by Green such as the following filed March 30, 1973:

“Clerk’s Office  
U S District Court  
Concord NH

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the order of Judge (sic) William Barry, this is to notify you that I plan to leave New Hampshire on 4 April 1973 for the purpose of [a] meeting in Boston and plan to return to New Hampshire on 4 April 1973.

Yours,

Wayne Green”

\* \* \*

## NUMBERS

The trial of Green took 16 days in March of 1974 and the transcript runs to 2700 pages. The government’s case was massively documented with cancelled checks showing business deductions for alimony and child support payments to his first wife, for clothing for his second wife, for food at the local A&P, etc.

While Green later complained that no defense had been presented for him, a rough count of transcript pages shows that his attorney spent far more time examining witnesses than did the government attorney.

His attorney also attempted to suppress virtually all of the government evidence. That he was not successful is not an indication that he didn't do a good job of trying to defend a basically hopeless case. At the Disposition hearing, Judge Bownes opined that "[Clarence] Darrow wouldn't have helped" Green to win.

Another interesting thing about the Green case was his failure to call a single character witness even though a pre-trial order indicated his intention to do. We are left to wonder if he couldn't find a single person to vouch for his character.

A few tidbits from the 2700 pages of trial transcript:

- A January, 1967 credit card application of Green's listed his income as \$2,000 *per month*. The IRS calculated his 1967 "net salary after deductions" as \$4,656 *for the year*.
- Green told Agent McGarvey that he had graduated from RPI.
- Green told a revenue agent that he has "no personal expenses". (Presumably Green believes that anything he buys is a business expense.)

Perhaps the most intriguing trial vignette concerns a fur coat and two ski parkas worn by Green and his second wife. A reasonable reading of the transcript suggests three separate improprieties by Green concerning just these coats.

First, 73, Inc. buys the coats for Green and his wife. (Valid business expense?) Second, Green reported them stolen a few years later and took the casualty loss personally rather than in the name of 73, Inc. Third, years after purchase Green's claim inflated the price of each coat above original cost:

	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Claim</i>
Fur Coat	\$785	\$850
Man's Parka	\$260	\$650
Woman's Parka	\$388	\$650

\* \* \*

## JUDGES

You may not be surprised to learn that the jury found Green guilty on all twelve counts—six of fraud and six of perjury. Neither may you

be surprised that Green printed snide editorial comments about the jury:

“ . . . the jury of my peers (retired postal employees, housewives, etc.) . . . ” (73, July, 1974, page 2)

On April 29, 1974 a Judgment was entered in the case of United States of American vs. Wayne Sanger Green, II. It read:

“IT IS ADJUDGED that the defendant upon his plea of not guilty and a verdict of guilty on March 28, 1974, has been convicted of the offense of filing false and fraudulent income tax returns and signing returns under the penalties of perjury, in violation of Title 26, United States Code, Sections 7201 and 7206(1), as charged in Count I to XII inclusive and the court having asked the defendant whether he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced, and no sufficient cause to the contrary being shown or appearing to the court,

“IT IS ADJUDGED that the defendant is guilty as charged and convicted.

“IT IS ADJUDGED

“*On Count I:* It is adjudged that the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative for imprisonment for a period of five years; execution of institutional sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation for a period of three years from this date. Defendant is ordered to pay a fine of \$10,000 plus cost of prosecution and one half the cost of transcript of trial.

“*On Count II:* It is adjudged that the defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative for imprisonment for a period of five years; execution of institutional sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation for a period of three years from this date. Defendant is ordered to pay a fine of \$10,000. Sentence in Count II is to run concurrent with that imposed in Count I.

“On Counts III through XII, the imposition of sentence is hereby suspended.

“Total fine of \$20,000 plus cost of prosecution and one half the cost of transcript of trial is to be made through the United States Probation Office.”



## *Chapter 6*

In his next editorial in 73 magazine, Green said, "We're appealing the case." He didn't.

\* \* \*

We all have our own priorities in qualifications for political leaders. As for me, tax fraud, while bad enough, is far too understandable a failing to be most damning of Green's candidacy. What then is most damning, in my opinion? Chapter Seven addresses that very question.

## *Chapter 7*

### LUNACY OR WORSE

After sorting Greenisms into bins (Lies, Crimes, etc.) I was left with a miscellaneous category that was hard to name and yet was the most troubling of all. Some are collected here as "Lunacy". Some of the most troubling, however, have been omitted to protect innocent parties. (I certainly haven't the qualifications to pass on Green's sanity. "Lunacy" and the like are used in the dictionary senses of "extravagant folly," "absurdity," and "stupidity.")

\* \* \*

**1. We All Have Our Own Heroes.** In an era when the world community, and its leaders, are anguishing over the slaughter of innocent travelers by terrorists, here is Mr. Green's view of the subject:

"I must admit to reading with just a twinge of satisfaction about the chap who went aboard a plane with a bunch of plastic explosives on his belt."  
(73, Holiday 1976 issue, page 6)

\* \* \*

**2. Megalomania: Part 1.** In his own eyes, he's a Ralph Nader:

"... I just have read recently about Ralph Nader's life, and it is remarkably parallel to the life I live ... " (USA v. Green, Disposition Hearing, April 29, 1974)

\* \* \*

**3. Megalomania: Part 2.** In his own eyes, he's on a par with Barry Goldwater:

"We don't have many well-known hams these days, so it's difficult to bring in headliners to talk. Barry's [Goldwater] busy most of the time. I'm pretty busy, too. Which leaves an astronaut or two . . ." (73, January, 1987, page 14)

\* \* \*

**4. Megalomania: Part 3.** In his own eyes, his criminal conviction parallels the crucifixion of Christ:

"In my own defense on this I would point out that no one in history who has tried to change things was very popular—not to draw a comparison, but look what they did to Christ. There have been a lot of martyrs in history, but this editorial happened to be written on Easter Sunday and the thought was fresh in mind." (73, June, 1974, page 2)

\* \* \*

**5. Megalomania: Miscellaneous.** A few other self-images of Green:

"Stopping me will not stop the progress of the world, but it will slow it down a little bit.

. . .

" . . . as I learn more about the type of lever it takes to move the entire world, I am having more and more successes.

. . .

"But enough of my wild dreams—or are they so wild, when you see what I have wrought in Jordan?" (Letter to Judge Bownes)

. . .

"It is my intention to provide the entire world with a high-quality, low-cost education, using high-technology techniques." (73, November, 1983, page 6)

\* \* \*

**6. An Accident Waiting To Happen.** I'm sure that many office holders have violated traffic laws. But there plainly is a great difference between going 60 in a 55 zone and driving so insanely that lives must have been endangered.

So, what does Green say about his own driving?

"I once made the 250-mile trip from New York City to Peterborough in 2 ½ hours in the Rover . . . and that includes a gas stop . . . . The RX7, I'm delighted to report, is fantastic . . . . The car is comfortable and quiet at 100 mph and is so steady you can take your hands off the wheel until the passenger is chewing the upholstery."  
(73, October, 1978, page 174)

Ah, wild youth. This was written when Green was 56 years old.

\* \* \*

## **7. Sick, Indeed.**

"Remember that an awful lot of doctors, hospitals and medical firms have a vested interest in your getting sick. A technology that could cure cancer without drugs would be fought bitterly by the medical establishment. Heck, they could lose 50 percent or more of their business, so, of course, they'll fight with every weapon at their command."  
(73, April, 1984, page 6)

Of all of the sickness that has flowed from Green's keyboard in the last 35 years, this may be the sickest of all. I have thought of this editorial often. Like when I read the obituary in my college's alumni magazine of a brilliant young doctor who had recently died after a long and painful battle with cancer. Like when I think of my high school buddy who practices medicine in Illinois and whose wife (also my dear friend) died at the age of 32 after fighting cancer for ten years.

I'm sure that I am very ordinary in knowing physicians whose own lives have been touched by the tragedy of cancer. But, heck, the above assessment was written by a 62 year old, self-proclaimed genius. Who the heck are we to question it?

\* \* \*

**8. Some Fun.** In an editorial discussing how difficult it is to attract

youngsters away from computers and into ham radio, Green included the following:

“They get on the phone and break into bulletin boards—into banks—into military base computers. Talk about fun!” (73, June, 1986, page 92)

\* \* \*

## 9. The Galloping Ghost.

“And those who’ve gone out of their way to screw me and have had the bad grace to die—I’ll get those bastards when I get there. Watch out Jim Fisk. Watch out Clay Pool. Watch out Budlong. And watch out you who have swiped my more treasured possessions. Watch out all you who have it coming—and you know who you are.” (73, November, 1986, page 4)

\* \* \*

**10. Breaking Kneecaps.** One of Green’s favorite gambits seems to be making an outrageous suggestion and then implying that he is only kidding. He must believe that the “only kidding” part exculpates him with the naive while his true followers will get the message that precedes it.

In discussing dealing with ham radio operators who are causing problems, Green takes this tack:

“I like the A-Team concept . . . . get your A-Teams going and make sure they don’t aim for the kneecaps (like I might). Hey, I’m talking figuratively, in case there are any old farts who suddenly want to take me seriously in order to righteously put me down . . . . Perhaps a mass visit from the entire club, with or without flaming faggots and pitchforks? Bring plenty of marshmallows in case the house burns by accident from a flying spark. Figuratively speaking again, of course (heh, heh, heh).” (73, May, 1986, page 76)

\* \* \*

**11. Justifiable Homicide.** When referring to a former employee who got behind in processing subscription materials, Green wrote:

"I wonder at the laws of our country that prevent me from what I could easily convince myself would be a case of completely justifiable homicide."  
(73, April, 1963, page 64)

\* \* \*

**12. Efficiency in Scatology:** The Mass Media Approach. A particular quirk of Green's has potential for serious diplomatic tensions should he reach the national levels of government. Plastic feces at a State Dinner would probably be an all time low in diplomacy.

If so, we must ponder the depth of Green's apparent rectal/feces fixation. Here is a sampling of his comments on this unusual editorial topic:

- He proposes issuing "asshole certificates".  
(73, August 1987)
- "... fecalberry pie."  
(73, June, 1983)
- "I never heard such utter crapola . . ."  
(73, January, 1987)
- He suggests toilet paper with people's photos on each sheet.  
(73, December, 1986)
- He suggests that the U.S. eagle should drop guano on a certain author.  
(73, April, 1974)
- He tells readers that the computer acronym "ASCII" is pronounced "ass tea". (It is actually "as key").  
(73, July, 1975)
- He discusses using a competitive magazine as toilet paper.  
(73, June, 1971)
- He discusses radio transmitters in the shape of "turdlets" and how the one that he keeps on a Kleenex on his desk causes people to shy away.  
(73, April, 1980)

Perhaps Green is running for the Vice Presidency only because the United States has no official Pervert General.

\* \* \*

**13. Efficiency in Bad Taste: The Mass Media Approach.** Beyond the realm of the fecal/rectal, Green has shown his class in many tasteless ways:

- "Ham Dies of Burst Bladder!" (73, November, 1975)
- A male nude on the cover of his ham radio magazine. (73, May, 1974)
- "... why should the FCC ... give a fiddler's fluke ..." (73, August, 1987)
- "Prosecutors Will Be Violated" (73, September, 1971)
- Article title, "The Sensuous Cavity" (73, March, 1974)
- "It's a ball-breaker." (73, August, 1986)
- "... sucks ..." (73, February, 1987)
- Discussion of infidelity of ham wives. (73, August, 1986)
- Article subtitle: "The Clapp isn't all that bad" (73, December, 1972)

Now, I certainly am not suggesting that the use of any of these expressions disqualifies a man for high office. But consider the circumstances. These were printed in a consumer magazine. And one about electronics, not about sex or elimination. And one in which Green constantly pleads for more young kids to get into hamming (and presumably to read that magazine). It is Green's judgment, not his lingo, that is the concern.

By his own standards, however, the lingo may tell us much about Green too:

"Class is ingrained—it shows clearly in your clothes, car, house, furnishings, speech, recreation, the food you eat and drink, and your work . . . . Remember, you only have one chance to make a good first impression . . . ." (73, June, 1986)

\* \* \*

**14. Efficiency In Exhibitionism: The Mass Media Approach.** Perhaps the private lives of political candidates and elected officials are none of our business. But, unlike the Gary Hart situation, Mr. Green himself has publicly thrust his unusual morals and fixations upon us.

The shabby state of his moral fiber was exposed for all in January 1987 when he published in a consumer hi-fi magazine a photo of himself in a Santa Claus costume with his trousers dropped. Yes, it is hard to believe. Hence the accompanying exhibit.





## *Chapter 8*

### **CONCLUSION**

If you have read even a small portion of Green's own words as printed in the foregoing Chapters, you are probably ready to write your own conclusion about Green's aspirations for public office. And you can probably do so just as well as I could:

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